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SEPTEMBER 1905

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# THE SCHOOL JOURNAL

A Weekly Journal of Education.

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## Educational Progress

Convocation Address at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon,

By William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Fifty years ago enterprising people in Missouri conceived the idea of starting a railroad that should extend in time to the Pacific ocean and connect this western coast line with the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic slope.

This was the latest form of the heart-hunger for a country of wealth and abundance—gold and precious stones, and a fabulous king every morning powdered with gold-dust, so that he was the shining one, as the word *rajah* indicates to the people of East India. The land of realized wealth was called India, and was sought by adventurous travelers from Europe to the East, and a way by sea around Africa was explored long before Vasco di Gama doubled its southernmost cape not long after Columbus had executed the bolder plan of circumnavigating the world by sailing westward. Almost every navigator who followed the example of Columbus tried to find, not America, but a western passage thru America to India, the ideal land of wealth. They did not know the great wealth in gold offered by the mines of the west coast of America and were not satisfied with Mexico and Peru, but wished to get to the India of Eastern Asia, whose story they had read.

Thomas H. Benton, Missouri's great statesman, standing in Lafayette Park in St. Louis, recited his oration at the celebration of the beginning of the first railroad ambitious enough to call itself the Pacific railroad, and for which the state of Missouri had contributed a large sum from its treasury. Pointing to the west along the line of the projected road, Benton said in his impressive manner, "There is the West; there is India."

Early in our civil war the Pacific railroad was pushed thru to completion on the western line from Chicago and connected by a branch with the Missouri Pacific.

Little was it then thought that the western coast would itself be much richer than India has ever been and that its commerce with the east would exceed the commerce of Europe with India. But surely there has come such a commerce to the east and with it also a great commerce to Asia, six great trans-Pacific navigation lines already and a prospective increase to a trade that will rival the domestic commerce with the eastern and central states of this republic.

Fifty years before Benton's famous address, Lewis and Clark had made the world-historical exploration of Oregon which you celebrate this summer in this gorgeous exposition of the arts and industries of all nations.

Hence, too, this educational congress, happily conceived because it celebrates one of the permanent aspirations that had its origin in the heart-hunger that led the people of Europe out in search of the land of the golden king—a search

which finally lead on all hands north and south, not to kingdoms, but to democratic republics and to the local self-governments of America.

The Crusades, the age of discovery, and the era of colonization all came from the desire for an opportunity for self-activity on the part of the people as people.

The realized nations of Europe were good and gave much opportunity, far more than had yet been realized by other parts of the world, but that was only a mere taste of freedom in thought and action, and there must arise on the distant borderlands such organized forms of opportunity as would satisfy the very ideal of free development on new lines—each man revealing his new thought by deeds. A mere taste of freedom led to full draughts of freedom.

Man escapes from the too great pressure of tradition and too servile obedience to the past by migrating to the borderland of opportunity, where he can do for himself. If his ideals are wise ones and he has skill he shall reap a rich reward; if his ideals are unwise or his practical skill very small he will reap poverty and all manner of misfortune. But in both cases his life will be a revelation to himself as an individual and not a mere slavish execution of timeworn usages and modes of doing.

The field of opportunity aids us to free ourselves from the weight of the past. But that servitude of the past is only one kind of slavery. Present needs and necessities furnish another kind of slavery and the past helps free us from the thralldom of the present, and this is the lesson of our Congress of Education here to-day. Education helps man to understand the past and to bring it to the aid of the present. All its discoveries, all its bitter experiences, all its great successes go to the aid of man thru education. His self-activity becomes fortunate if he can profit by the observations and thoughts and inventions of his fellowmen. Great as he may be in ambition and in the raw material of an individual career, he will not succeed except in so far as he reinforces his individual might by the aggregate might of civilization—except as he reinforces the present by the past.

Education has been and is the chosen instrument of success, for it can in the deftest manner give the new individual the knowledge of the progress of mankind in the conquest of nature by science and art, and the method of organizing people into free institutions by which they mutually reinforce one another.

Education changes the past from a tyrant to a friendly auxiliary—from an oppressive burden of blind customs to an illuminating theory which all may see, each for himself.

Therefore it is that with the successful trans-



planting of civilization into the western continent the school has been found necessary for success. Opportunity is lost to the person who cannot command knowledge and skill and who cannot combine with his fellowmen.

Education gives man freedom because it gives him insight and the ability to see and understand for himself both the past and the present, so that he can use them to build with.

In the light of this movement of civilization towards the borderlands, and in the presence of this great exposition of resources and production let us look at the work before this congress which is laid out in the program of the five days coming, and briefly recapitulate some of its most important topics.

The pupils and the work in the different grades are shown in the general exhibits of the exposition.

The discussions of this congress will relate to the special interests of the schools to-day (1) and those interests center in such problems as (1) The substitution of the well graded school for the rural ungraded school that exists in the sparsely settled districts. It is in process of being supplanted by the graded schools thru the new device of transportation to the central school of the village. (2) The make-shift teacher is being replaced by the professionally trained teacher, who is a graduate of the normal school.

(3) The professional teacher has salaries above him reaching \$10,000 or more as the summit—the rank and file find it easy to get \$600, and, in fact, one can almost start with it. High school positions open 1,300 new ones a year and 25,000 already reached—colleges and universities 1,000 new ones a year, and more than twenty thousand positions exist already. Superintendents of city systems 1,000 of them in cities of over 8,000 population and about 1,500 of them in all. New cities are growing out of villages from year to year.

(4) Transportation of pupils to village centers from the sparsely settled rural districts is in process of eliminating on a large scale the old ungraded school and installing the professional teacher in place of the makeshift teacher, who comes in as a volunteer for a three-months' service.

(5) Once begun, the transportation of pupils from ungraded schools to urban-graded schools will go on more and more rapidly, affording thousands of new positions annually for professional teachers, such as are trained in the normal schools.

The normal schools graduate 8,000 pupils a year and within fourteen years have graduated a hundred and thirteen thousand, most of whom are now teaching in the graded elementary schools, high schools, and in colleges at annual salaries sufficient to furnish a respectable support.

(6) Transportation of pupils best solves the problem of the rural school. The growth of villages increases the number of ten-month schools. The railroad creates centers of urban life which read the daily newspaper. The significance of graded schools is found in the time gained for recitation, for the cultivation of critical alertness and for teaching how to study. The ungraded school had for its method individual instruction and not class instruction, which becomes a powerful instrument in graded schools.

(7) A population that remains in an old settled country—in its "fatherland"—grows up in the grooves long ago fitted for it and is not given to new initiatives or to the development of originality.

(8) Columbus discovered America and an age of opportunity arose for all Europe for a period of

200 years. First there was an age of explorations and that was followed by an age of colonization.

(9) What in history is spread out over centuries and "written large on the blackboard of the universe" so that even the slow-minded may see it, gets realized by and by in each man's life in after ages; and now every family in the old centers of civilization—New York, Philadelphia, Boston—sends its sons out to serve a business apprenticeship in the borderlands, Chicago, San Francisco, and Portland. Even London, Paris, and Berlin send their sons to Australia, Madagascar, or the Argentine Republic. This age of opportunity which in history was once spread out over three hundred years of Crusades, two hundred years of discovery and colonization of the New World—five centuries in all—is now taken up into the culture of every family, and is lived thru within the compass of a single life. In a newspaper age people have learned to watch from day to day the world-history unrolling on the wheel of time, reading its pages from day to day as they are lived and written. Thus the epic element enters human life in its every-day tasks, turning its prose into epic poetry.

(10) It is perhaps the greatest function of the common school that it fits out its pupils with an ability to read and a habit of reading. Reading involves the capacity to recognize by sight words that existed before the school age, only as sounds addressed to the ear. The school makes the child eye-minded. He was only ear-minded before. He knew words only by ear, now he begins to know them by the eye. As ear-minded he learned chiefly by hearsay, now, become eye-minded, he learns by the printed page, and like Heimdall the gate keeper of the gods in the old Norse mythology he can hear all the movements in the wide universe—he can hear the trees grow, yes, even the wool growing on the backs of the sheep, the whisperings of the people in China and India and Russia and Japan. But the gift of hearing elevated to a high potency is not equal to this gift of eye-mindedness which can stop the rolling wheel of time and fix on its printed page the fleeting moment so that it is made permanent and can be, at pleasure, recalled from the past, or summoned hither from any remote distance. Eye-mindedness and not ear-mindedness can go beyond the colloquial vocabulary and master the technical vocabulary in which science can express with unmistakable accuracy its observations, its experiments, and its reasonings.

Let us consider some of these topics more in detail.

#### I.

The preparation of the teacher for his profession is always a central problem in school management. In 1880 there were 240 normal students in each million of inhabitants; in 1897 there were 986 in each million.

The normal school, it may be said, has the general effect of making its pupils observant of methods.

The ordinary person sees results, but does not take note of the methods by which they are produced. Hence the teacher who has never received instruction in a normal school may happen to be a good teacher, but it is quite unusual for him to understand how he secures his own results; and he is not often able to profit by seeing the work of other good teachers. For he cannot readily see what method they use, not having acquired the habit of looking at methods. On the other hand, the normal-school graduate seldom visits a successful school without carrying away some new idea or at least some new device of method. Hence normal-school graduates continue to grow in profes-



sional skill for ten, twenty, or even thirty years, while it is said truly that the teachers not from normal schools usually reach their maximum skill in from three to five years. After that period degeneration is apt to set in because of the fixation of methods in ruts—a mechanical habit grows on the teacher who does not readily see how his mannerisms look to other people.

Teaching as a make-shift occupation, such as we find it in rural schools, with three and four months annual session, can never be of sufficient importance to cause young men and women to spend years at training schools in preparation for that work. Only places with annual salaries and with eight to ten months of teaching will warrant the establishment of normal schools and the three years' course of preparation necessary to secure the qualification needed for the professional teacher.

In order that we may provide good teachers there must be adequate salaries; and these must be annual salaries and not monthly salaries in schools that have sessions of only three or four months.

I am, therefore, glad to mention here that the average annual increase of teachers in higher education throws open nearly 1,000 new places a year in colleges and universities for teachers promoted from the secondary schools, on being found to have the requisite skill and scholarship. There were in 1890, 7,918 professors and instructors in the colleges and universities of the United States not counting the professional schools. In 1903, the number had risen to 20,887. It started with less than 8,000 and had an increase of new places in 13 years almost equal to 1,000 a year (12,969.) The secondary schools of the United States counted 16,329 teachers in 1890, and in 1903 counted 33,795. This increase gave 17,466 new positions in 13 years for teachers in public and private high schools.

Besides these positions in colleges which are for a year of eight, nine, and ten months and offer living salaries, the teacher's profession offers in the elementary and high schools and in the office of superintendent the following positions reported from 467 cities of over 8,000 inhabitants to the special committee of which Colonel C. D. Wright was chairman:

SALARIES	POSITIONS.
\$ 600 to \$700 .....	16,015
700 to 800 .....	11,064
800 to 900 .....	8,664
900 to 1,000 .....	4,424
1,000 to 1,100 .....	2,539
1,100 to 1,200 .....	1,486
1,200 to 1,300 .....	2,825
1,300 to 1,400 .....	1,166
1,400 to 1,500 .....	861
1,500 to 1,600 .....	766
1,600 to 1,700 .....	1,005
1,700 to 1,800 .....	227
1,800 to 1,900 .....	361
1,900 to 2,000 .....	233
2,000 and over .....	1,918
Total .....	53,524
\$500 to \$600 .....	14,193
Under \$500 .....	17,728

Adding the positions in colleges and universities, 20,887, to 53,554 positions with salaries of \$600 and above we have a total of 74,441.

It will be seen on inspection of the above table that there are 26,475 positions that pay \$800 and upwards, which with the college positions make 47,362.

#### Consolidation of Schools and Transportation of Pupils.

The practice of consolidating two or more small schools and transporting the more distant pupils of the discontinued schools to the central (usually graded) school at the public expense has been resorted to, either under specific provisions or under the general authority of the law, in the following states: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana (1903), Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia (1903), Washington, and Wisconsin, 26 states in all.

Notable movements toward the consolidation of schools, but without the feature of transportation, have been recently inaugurated in North Carolina and Missouri. Some progress in the same direction has also been made in Louisiana.

#### The Significance of Grading and Classification.

Consolidate rural schools and provide for their pupils' instruction in graded schools with annual sessions of ten months taught by teachers who have professional skill and who know how to make the class an instrument for the instruction of each individual pupil in the class. Can a rural school with a good teacher be a good school? It will find in its ten, twenty, or thirty pupils all grades of advancement, from the beginners at five years, to those who have had seven or eight years of schooling, and attained the age of sixteen years or more. These pupils cannot be taught in classes to any great extent; there must be many recitations and, consequently, short ones. Let there be good teachers, and they will certainly accomplish more than poor ones. But what can a good teacher do in a five-minute recitation? One of the accomplishments of a trained teacher is his ability to probe the pupil's understanding of the lesson and set him thinking about the relations of what he has just learned, to what he has learned at a former time, either at school by study, or by experience in the events of his life. But even the skilled teacher cannot, in a five-minute recitation, probe the pupil's knowledge of the lesson and connect it with all its threads of relation. He cannot teach the pupil habits of deeper thinking. Moreover, the pupil, if he recites by himself, or in a class of two or three, does not gain the great advantages that come from reciting in a class of twenty pupils substantially equal in ability. For each pupil in a class learns as much from his fellow-pupils as from the teacher direct. He can see the one-sidedness of the recitations of his fellows. They have learned some things that escaped his attention, but have neglected others that he has learned well. There is too great a disparity between the pupil's view of a subject and the teacher's view to make a thorough mutual understanding possible, except thru the mediation of the class. Each pupil learns more from the teacher's criticism of the work of the other pupils than from the criticism of his own work.

Every recitation reveals to the pupils of the class many points of view that they had missed in the preparation of their lessons; some have missed this point and some that point. They learn also to criticize the text-book and overcome their superstitious reverence for what they find printed in books.

Education I have said reenforces the present by the past and thereby brings the individual within the influence of civilization. It is regarded as our highest function to be the bearers of civilization to those without its pale.

(To be concluded next week.)

## Norwood of the Print Shops.

By FREDERICK W. COBURN.

Perhaps the most fortunate small town in the United States, one whose name is in literature far beyond any other place of its size, yet which is probably as little known as any you could mention, is Norwood, Massachusetts. The inhabitants have begun to believe that all good things come to Norwood sooner or later. A visit only is needed to show why.

The name of Norwood is well advertised, as most readers of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL must be aware. You will find it on the lower half of the reverse side of the title page of a considerable proportion of the books in your library, together with the names of the printers and binders. This, of course, is the New England town's claim to distinction. What Padua was to medieval literature, what Oxford, Cambridge, and Heidelberg have been to the modern world of books, that Norwood already bids fair to become to American literature. Its good luck has consisted primarily in acquiring two of the biggest print shops of the United States, as a result of foresight and initiative.

Not that this is Norwood's only good fortune. The latest piece of luck is in a somewhat different line. The old locomotive repair shops of the New Haven road, which have been located at Norwood since 1881, are shortly to be greatly enlarged by the transference of all the work of this kind to the busy little Massachusetts town. Soon Norwood will be more bustling than ever, as a result of President Mellen's order. The shops when completed will cover an extent of several acres and will give employment to several hundred men.

In general Norwood is growing rapidly through the same kind of specialization that has made Attleboro the thriving metropolis of the manufacture of cheap jewelry; Westfield a town devoted almost solely to the making of horsewhips; Plymouth a cordage center, whose annual output of rope would reach heaven knows how many times around the earth; Wakefield, the seat of the fashioning of rattan furniture which is found wherever people sit in comfort. So Norwood up to this time has been developing as a specialty the manufacture of books, with the making of school books a specialty within the specialty. Indeed, the New Haven car shops will be the first great plant of the place that is not in some way directly connected with the printing and binding trades; and perhaps the repairing of the locomotives which haul the con-

signments of books to the publishers' depositories in New York, Boston, and Chicago may be regarded as in a sense, an allied industry.

A literary town, therefore? Not in the least in appearance, or in fact. Not the most indefatigable hunter after literary centers, not Mr. Howells himself, would find a rival to New York, Boston, or Indianapolis in this bailiwick that was anciently South Dedham. When one discovers Norwood one looks over a rather pleasant but quiet unimposing manufacturing village with a wide main street, shady side streets and an air of industrial prosperity. No literary traditions have gathered about the place. None of the thousands of books that are annually manufactured are written in Norwood. No publishing house has its central offices here. The town simply exhibits the mechanical end of the literary shop.

In that regard it is singularly well equipped. Everything that goes into the mechanical make-up of a book except the type and the presses is produced either in Norwood or within a few miles of the village. The paper is for the most part manufactured in the neighboring town of Hyde Park. Printing ink has been made in Norwood for two generations, as have the varieties of leather and parchment used in the binding of high grade books. Here, too, are prepared the famous Holliston book cloths which are in universal use among publishers. The glue is made locally, and binder's boards come from Walpole, four miles away. Much of the special machinery used in various processes is turned out in shops of nearby suburbs of Boston.

Given such facilities it is perhaps hardly remarkable that Norwood has within a decade become a vast print shop, supported not only by the text-



F. RICHARDSON

### "SUPPOSE WE WEAVE A MAGIC CLOAK."

One of the ninety-one illustrations, in color, which make of L. Frank Baum's jolly fairy story "Queen Zixi of Ix," one of the handsomest books of the year for young folks. The illustrations vary in size from full page to small figures.

Courtesy of The Century Company, New York: Publishers.



book houses of Boston, several of which have all their printing and binding done here, but by some of the largest general publishers of New York and Chicago, who have discovered that with the moderate freight rates now charged for transportation it is more profitable to have their books printed and bound in Norwood by contract than to maintain plants of their own. The Norwood business of The Macmillan Company alone is large enough to keep a good-sized shop constantly busy. Millions of school text-books are turned out in a year from the two great presses at Norwood, and here a great number of the popular novels of recent years were manufactured, including "Marcella," "The Virginian," "Richard Carvel," "The Crisis," "Eben Holden" and many others.

This growth of Norwood as a printing center has not been a matter of chance. The town seems to have been in luck as compared with the other places of the neighborhood which have stagnated instead of advancing; as a matter of fact, however, the establishment of the big press shops was made possible very largely by the enterprise of the Norwood Business Men's Association, which has persistently featured the attractions of the place for manufacturing of this kind, and granted judicious exemption from taxation. Most of the favoring conditions further were already well established before 1895. The ink making was started here about 1850 by Deacon Samuel Morrill, who had learned his trade and begun his career as a manufacturer in Andover, and has progressed continuously until the inks made in Norwood are used all over the world. Similarly, the local tanners had for many years been largely devoting themselves to making book leather and parchment. Most law books, for example, are bound in Norwood leather. The ground had in fact been well prepared before J. Stearns Cushing, himself a resident of Norwood and an experienced printer, began to build the Norwood Press and transfer to it his Boston establishment.

This undertaking was experimental. Many experienced printers argued that no plant of the size could succeed so far away from the publishing offices. The big press, however, was built in accordance with the best principles of factory construction, and with notable regard to considerations of healthfulness and of esthetic appearance, and from the start it has been successful. The workers, paid relatively high wages and living in a country town, have been singularly contented and efficient, and a high degree of skill in the making of school text-books and editions requiring special care has been developed.

Nor did the Press—as it is always called locally—remain long the only one in Norwood. H. M. Plympton, another native of the region and also a printer of high standing, followed with his big

press, the last machines and cases of which were moved out to Norwood last winter. These two presses have a daily capacity of more than 150,000 books. In the circumstances, no town is prospering more substantially than Norwood and there probably is no error in calling it the luckiest town in the United States. The growing demand for well-made books assures it perennial good fortune as long as the traditions of good workmanship are maintained.

## Acquainting Pupils with Good Music

The New York Post of September 23, quotes the following from the *Musical Times* of London, in regard to making pupils familiar with masterpieces in music. The Rev. A. W. Upcott, who has been for twenty-five years headmaster of a large boys' school, says:

"I venture to offer to all school organists the suggestion that they should make the most of the great opportunity daily given them in their voluntaries of educating the boys, and familiarizing them with the great masterpieces of music. I know that many organists object to all 'arrangements' as strictly unmusical, and insist upon playing only music 'written for the organ.' I submit that an organist who acts upon this rule is sacrificing a grand opportunity of musical education to a pedantic fad. I once had a clever organist who wrote out for himself arrangements of Schubert's 'Unfinished' symphony, and some of the trios in Schubert's marches. Boys and masters would 'stay behind' in chapel to listen to these lovely and haunting melodies, and the better they became known, the larger grew the number of listeners. Surely no pedantry should stand in the way of familiarizing boys with such treasure stores of art and melody." The Rev. Mr. Upcott might have added that it was thru Liszt's arrangements for the pianoforte that the world found out that Schubert's are the most inspired songs ever written. The singers were too stupid to discover that fact; they neglected Schubert's songs, as they now neglect the songs that come next to them in originality, beauty, and emotional power—those of Franz, Grieg, and MacDowell.

## The American Tourist in Europe.

All my life I have read stories of Americans abroad and have refused to believe most of them. But I have returned from my own first trip across the Atlantic a convert to Charles Battell Loomis and to the theory that the American tourist is among the most interesting sights to be found on the continent of Europe.

A New England business man crossed on the steamer with me; as soon as he landed, the Italian air seemed to bring out all over him, like a measles rash, the most rampant Americanism I ever saw. He gave himself the greatest inconvenience to procure three cigars in order to smuggle them into Naples, a thing which he afterwards discovered was within the law; in Rome he boasted that he had 'sneaked' his kodak into St. Peter's against the regulations, altho he did not want to photograph anything. In short, his one object in life seemed to be to cheat the Italian government and the Italian shopkeepers, whose acknowledged prerogative it is, as all right-minded tourists will agree, to eke out a miserable existence by cheating us.

The New Englander soon passed beyond my ken, for I was making a leisurely trip, and he, as you may easily surmise from the glimpse I have given of him, was of the class who waste no time in

## THE SCHOOL JOURNAL

### A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

For superintendents, principals, school officials, leading teachers, and all others who desire a complete account of all the great movements in education. Established in 1870, it is in the 35th year. Subscription price, \$2.50 a year. Like other professional journals *THE SCHOOL JOURNAL* is sent to subscribers until specially ordered to be discontinued and payment is made in full.

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quiet contemplation. The next oddity I encountered was in Florence in the shape of a country-woman from Florida, who, on being asked if she had been to Santa Croce, responded with interest:

No; what's that?

'Santa Croce is the church where Galileo was buried,' she was told.

'Galileo, oh yes!' Then with the air of summing a recollection from a long distance, 'Gal-

'Ah-h-h? Zen you must away! Zis is a personally conducted partee.'

'Pardon, monsieur,' murmured my imperturbable American as he bowed himself away, 'I thought it was a dog-fight.' And as his sauntering departure was followed by the infuriated gesticulations of the little guide and the amused laughter of the rest, I rejoiced for the first time in Europe in an American peculiarity.

But it was not until I boarded the steamer coming home that I met a thoroly typical American. I asked him how long he had been in England, and he told me that much to his disgust he had had to stay a week.

'I landed last Saturday, and my business ought not to have taken me but three days,' he said, 'But I had to interview an English board of directors, and if you have ever tried that you know it is the slowest job on record.'

'Do you often make these flying trips?' I asked.

'Oh, no,' he answered. 'I used to. But now I come over only about four times a year.'

It is curious, this question of types; we pass by ninety-nine of our fellow-countrymen who have been born and bred here, and suddenly descend upon the hundredth, and label him typical for no

more obvious reason than because he differs from the others. So in meekness of spirit I recognize in this man on the steamer the typical American business man as he figures in tradition and the modern novel. Yet I have lived in America all my life and never met any one like him before.—By 'One of the oldest and most truly original American Writers of Fiction' in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

### The Portuguese Sonnets.

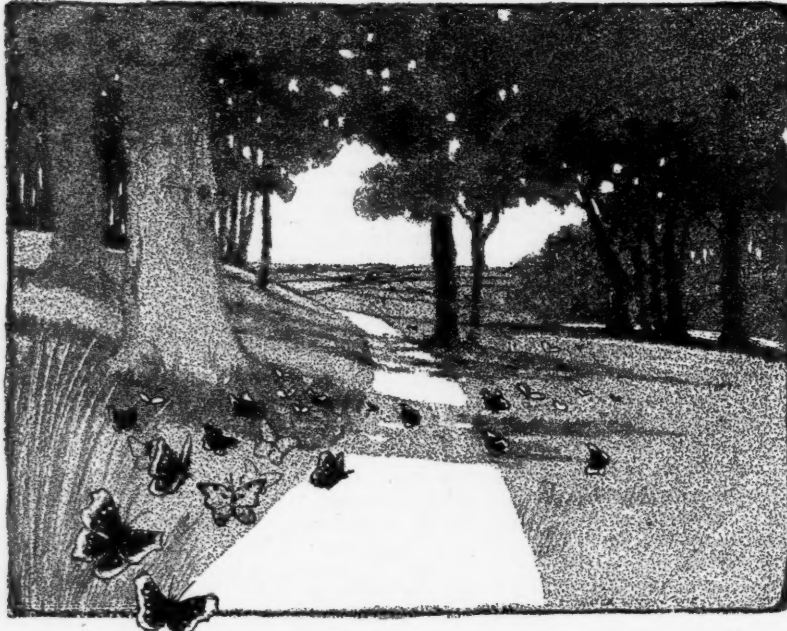
It was during their residence in Pisa, early in 1847, that Browning first saw the "Sonnets from the

Portuguese," as the poet Edmund Gosse has told by authority of Browning himself. "Their custom was, Mr. Browning said, to write alone, and not to show each other what they had written. This was a rule which he sometimes broke thru, but she never. He had the habit of working in a down-stairs room, where their meals were spread, while Mrs. Browning studied in a room on the



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"The Matrimonial Primer"  
Paul Elder and Company, San Francisco



From "Forest Land." Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co., New York, Publishers.

ileo? Why, of course! *Pygmalion* and Galileo: you always hear of them together. Now, who was *Pygmalion*?

I see I have omitted mention of the girl in Rome who lost her luncheon because she rashly arranged to meet her party for that meal at the foot of Michael Angelo's Moses in the Vatican: I say rashly, because, had she consulted her guide-book, she would have discovered that Michael Angelo's Moses was to be found in the church of San Pietro in Vincoli, at the opposite end of the city from the Vatican.

In Paris I met a party of delightful young persons, brothers and sisters from Boston. Every evening they appeared at dinner dressed to go out, and on inquiry it proved that they were testing solemnly in turn every cafe and vaudeville in the city made famous or infamous by fiction. One night it was the Moulin Rouge, followed by Maxim's; the next night the Bal Bullier. I suppose I looked a little shocked at this, for they hastened to explain: "Of course we don't understand a word, but the dancing is good. And they are such famous places, and we may never get another chance!"

It was an unobtrusive looking American who stood in the long corridor of the Louvre before the Murillo Annunciation when a personally conducted party made its appearance. The American stood where he was when the group halted, in the hope, I suppose, of picking up a few gems in art criticism from the little French guide who succeeded, in his disquisition on painting, in making a tremendous noise. But the guide must have felt that my friend was a jarring note in his admiring audience, for he suddenly stopped, turned, and fixed him with a beady eye, and shouted:

'Are you of zis partee?'

'No, monsieur.'







floor above. One day, early in 1847, their breakfast being over, Mrs. Browning went upstairs, while her husband stood at the window watching the street till the table should be cleared. He was presently aware of some one behind him, altho the servant was gone. It was Mrs. Browning, who held him by the shoulder to prevent his turning to look at her, and at the same time pushed a packet of papers into the pocket of his coat. She told him to read that, and to tear it up if he did not like it; and then she fled again to her own room. All this was in fulfilment of prophecy; for had she not said in her letter of July 22, 1846, as much as this about the "Sonnets": "You shall see some day at Pisa what I will not show you now. Does not Solomon say that 'there is a time to read what is written'? If he doesn't he ought."

Browning, notwithstanding his intense love of privacy, took the right ground concerning these works of inimitable art. "I dared not to reserve to myself," he said, "the finest sonnets written in any language since Shakespeare's." Mrs. Browning finally consented to their being printed, under Miss Mitford's care, as "Sonnets by E. B. B. Reading; Not for Publication, 1847," and in the edition of her poems brought out in 1850 they were actually published, with their present title, which was suggested by her husband. The author's suggestion had been "Sonnets Translated from the Bosnian," but Browning, who called the author of "Catarina to Camoens" his "own little Portuguese," named the title that prevailed. —RICHARD WATSON GILDER, in *October Century Magazine*.

## Teaching Children of Every Race.

Hamilton W. Mabie contributes an article to the October *Harper's* on *The Free Kindergarten* in New York. When it is recalled that there are about 570,000 children in the tenement houses of New York, and that sixty-six or sixty-seven languages and dialects are spoken among them, some idea of the educational problem confronting the New York kindergarten can be realized. Mr. Mabie, as president of the New York Kindergarten Association, tells of the ways in which the remarkable conditions are met, and how the varied elements are amalgamated.

## Cultivating the Memory.

A man long experienced in affairs and in youth afflicted with the failing of being unable to remember names relates how he overcame the difficulty. He entered business for himself and quickly discovered that it was a sore inconvenience to be unable to call the names of his customers. Indeed, he often embarrassed them and himself by getting them confounded. "Jones," an intimate friend said one day after witnessing a trivial mix-up, "pretty soon you'll have to go out and read the sign to see who's running this store." That aroused Jones to the point of reprisal on himself, and this is what he did, as he narrates it: "When introduced to a stranger I said little, but insisted on having the name announced to me clearly. I mentally repeated it three times, and tried to associate it with something, as 'William Greenleaf' brought the idea of green leaves, June, leafy boughs, and so on; 'William' became associated with Emperor William of Germany. It was all the work of a brief moment, then I proceeded with my end of the conversation, studying the person's countenance and the physical characteristics from

the Bertillon standpoint and getting a mental impression of them. As speedily as possible after the meeting I wrote the name, address, and a few facts about the new acquaintance in a pocket memorandum book. This I read over once a day for three or four days. Soon I found that I remembered these men instantly on second meeting, and they never became hazy after that. Eventually the first mental impression, dwelt on strongly a moment, was sufficient to keep a name and identity associated forever, but I have clung to the habit of writing the names, addresses, and occupation of all business acquaintances in a book." —*Geyer's Stationer*.

## Reading versus Skimming.

Rejecting all books at certain times, the sane reader will exercise temperance at all times. Our mental natures, no less than our physical, seem often condemned to the unassimilated results of a series of "quick lunches." To read only such portions of a book as are of enjoyment or service to him is a wise custom in nearly all cases. Such a suggestion is contrary to the doctrines of our grandfathers and may seem, at first thought, to foster surface-reading. To read only relevant portions is quite distinct from "skimming." Too much of the latter tendency, defensible under certain conditions, has been caused by the old-time fallacy that if one began a book he must finish it, however unwholesome and useless it might prove for his tastes and needs. Fortunately, this absurd, often harmful, notion has gone, in company with its analagous precept that a child should be compelled to finish all the food upon its plate, in spite of any repulsion or satiety of outraged nature. —ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE, in the *Critic*.

## Work and Reward of "Free-Lance" Writers.

Gilson Willets tells, in the October *World's Work*, what it means to earn one's living by writing:

A "free lance" is an unsalaried writer, whether he be journalistic hack or another Victor Hugo. "Free lance" means free to starve if one does not feel like working; free to smoke an execrable pipe in one's own workshop; free to walk in the woods a day or a week; free to rove the earth, the rover paying his bills out of an income derived from words. I know of a honeymoon on the Mediterranean, three expensive happy months paid for out of the Vocabulary Fund. Above all "free lance" means to go and to write where every prospect pleases. There was a "furnished house for the season" in a Garden of Eden in St. John's Wood, London, in spring; and one winter in the Riviera there was a stone nest in a paradise of palms. What workshops can be paid for at a cent and a half a word! Once I received an order for a series of articles that would require all June and July to write. To Montauk, then, on the outer reach of Long Island, a hundred miles at sea, I took my notes and my typewriter. There was a good inn not far from the lighthouse, and there I had board and lodging. But it was not the inn that completed the idealism of Montauk as a writing place; it was the tiny life-saving station on the great white beach. That little station became my workshop, for it was not used in summer by the life savers. It stood so close to the ocean that sometimes the Atlantic washed my doorstep. And at noon, sitting on rift logs on the sands, I lunched from a full dinner pail and drank coffee



"Jack." From "Big Jack."

Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co., Publishers.

from its tin top—a day laborer making a living by writing where man had not marked the earth with ruin.

The free lance has honors thrust upon him. A collector of gems sent me a box of uncut opals, amethysts, and sapphires. I had written about his collection in a brief paragraph. Downey, of London, "Photographer to the King," charged me nothing for dozens of photographs of myself, for I had written a word about his pictures of the king's grandsons. "Would you like to go home by the way of Jamaica?" asked Sir Alfred Jones, the "banana king," while I was a guest in his home in Liverpool. "I have a new steamer sailing for Port Kingston on her maiden voyage. You and your wife shall have the best state-room." But it is not dead-head trips to lotus lands, nor precious stones; it is the precious acquaintances, the golden friendships, that count in this living by writing.

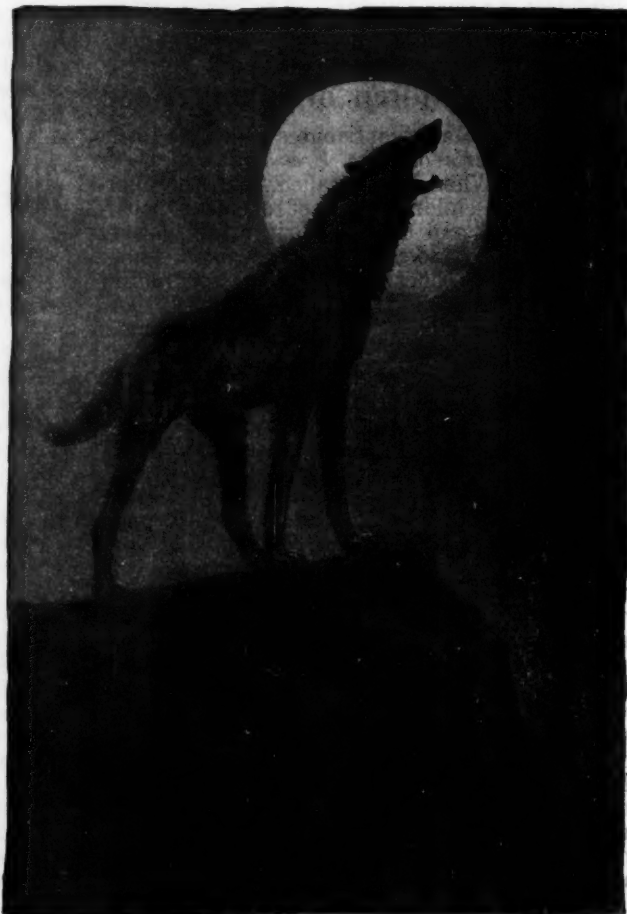
### An Arab Home.

Doffing our slippers, we were ushered thru the low, dark doorway into a little court with a room on either side. The wife was seated on the ground in a most picturesque costume of dark colors, without a veil, preparing the evening meal. Hanging on the mud walls were various pans and cooking utensils, some of which were bronze, other terra-cotta. On the floor was a brass mortar and pestle used for pulverizing the coffee. Over the fire was a large earthenware dish in which a flat cake was being cooked. Both husband and wife were so grateful to the great magician who had cured their son that all conventionalities were discarded and we all sat *en famille* and enjoyed *couscous*, dates, figs, native bread, and delicious coffee. After dinner the whole party indulged in cigarettes and more coffee.

The wife was really pretty and had more expression than most of the women of the desert, especially when she gazed on her son and heir with a mother-love ennobling her dark but handsome features. Had it been a daughter, all would have been different, for they are an unwelcome increase in the family, neglected and illtreated until they are sold in marriage, a condition still worse unless they bear male children. The woman is the beast of burden, the drudge, and the general utility slave as well as the banker for the lordly husband, who could not be degraded by such a thing as labor.—From "Shrines of the Desert," by D. L. ELMENDORF, in the October *Scribner's*.

### Getting Acquainted With a Crow.

A crow is an interesting acquaintance to have. Harold S. Deming describes his experiences with one of these black gentry in a sketch *Hours with a Crow* in the October *Harper's*. Mr. Deming first observed "Crusoe" while the old bird was endeavoring to peck out a coarse garnet which he had found embedded in a stone, and coveted for his treasure-heap. Mr. Deming passed hours and even days following up the wary miser in order to find his secret hoard, and finally discovered it in the top of an old pine stump carefully covered with leaves. The treasure included scraps of tin, two mussel shells, and a glass stopper. "Crusoe's" independence shows him to have been an original character.



"The terrible howl of the great white wolf"

From "Northern Trails."

Courtesy of Ginn & Co., Boston, Publishers.



## Notes of New Books.

A new edition of Archbishop Trench's *English Past and Present*, has been published in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is a series of four lectures delivered by the author, which have, in their book form, been expanded into five chapters dealing successively with "English as a Composite Language," "Gains of the English Language," "Diminutions of the English Language," "Changes in the Meaning of English Words," and "Changes in the Spelling of English Words." Archbishop Trench believes that great things are in store for the English language. "Jacob Grimm," he says, "remarked that the English language may with all right be called a world-language, and it appears destined hereafter to prevail with a sway more extensive even than its present, over all the portions of the globe." The past fifty years have shown to what extent these prophecies were justifiable.

Thomas Nelson & Sons are the publishers of a new pocket edition of Shakespeare, comprising six volumes, of which the first was recently issued. It is a small book bound in flexible red leather and gilt stamped. Thin, white, opaque paper is used, and the type is clear and large; the print is jet black. The old First Folio arrangement of the plays is followed, "The Tempest" leading. The text is good, following the latest Cambridge edition, and it is as near the actual Shakespeare as it is possible for modern English to get.

We are all glad that before Hezekiah Butterworth died, his story of *The Young McKinley* was completed. It needed just such a simple, kindly, self-effacing writer as Mr. Butterworth to do justice to the pioneer life of the Western Reserve when William McKinley was a child; and Mr. Butterworth has told the story well, so that boys and girls, but especially boys, will con its pages, to their own betterment as well as their enjoyment. It is the simple life of district school and home that is described, and that was the environment of the Martyr President in his boyhood, as it was that of so many of the Presidents of the United States, but it is told sympathetically, and with young William the reader, too, lives, for the time, in pioneer Ohio. It is good reading, from a historical, a biographical, and an inspirational standpoint. (D. Appleton & Company, New York. Illustrated, cloth, \$1.50.)

*The Ward of the Sewing Circle*, by Edna Edwards Wylie, just published by Little, Brown, & Co., is the first prose of more than short-story order that the author ever sent to a publisher. The ideas for this tale of an orphan, who was adopted by a sewing-circle, the members of which take care of him in turn for two months each, while not gathered from it, were inspired by Mrs. Wylie's residence in Beverly, Mass., which was her husband's first parish. It was written amidst the cares of a pastor's life, the sights and scenes of staid New England life breaking full upon one accustomed to western ways and scenes had a deep inspiration. Mrs. Wylie is a native of Iowa and a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards. At present she lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

The latest volume of the Pepper books, published by the Lothrop Company, *Ben Pepper*, has just been issued. Ben is the principal figure in the book, and the story begins with the little group going to buy Christmas presents under the care of Ben and Polly. The incidents are many and the fun unflagging.

*Pinky Perkins: Just a Boy*, is a boy quite after one's own heart. He is not a bad boy, but he does get into some difficulties and is the hero of numerous situations more amusing to the observers and the reader than to Pinky himself. The writer is Captain Harold Hammond, U. S. A., who was himself evidently once very much a boy. There is a genuine ring about the story that compels one to the conviction that there is as much truth as fiction about it all.

Pinky, like others of his sex, had a "heart's desire." Like others of her sex, she succeeded in making circum-

stances rather unpleasant for her admirer. Pinky went nutting, and made the acquaintance of Farmer Gordon's dog Tige. Revenge being sweet, however, he visited his wrath upon the farmer, and "an old score" was "settled."

Pinky Perkins is certainly one of the most healthily amusing books of the year. (The Century Co., New York.)

A new story for boys by Herbert Strang, "The successor to Henty," has just been published by the Putnams with the title, *The Adventures of Harry Rochester*: A tale of the days of Marlborough and Eugene.—Mr. Strang says, in dedicating this volume to a young friend: "In writing this book I had three aims. First to tell a good story, that, of course; secondly, to give some account of the operations that resulted in one of the most brilliant victories ever gained by British arms. Thirdly, to throw some light—fitful, it may be, but as clear as the circumstances of my story admitted—on life and manners two hundred years ago."

I wish every city child in America—not to speak of the country children—could read Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson's stories of horses, collected in book form under the title of *Big Jack*.—The large express companies have many fine horses, but Big Jack was particularly intelligent and lovable. No boy or girl can read these charming stories without having gained more of respect and interest in our dumb friends than before. It is with such books as Big Jack that our school libraries should be filled. The sentiment is healthy and wholesome. (D. Appleton & Company, New York.)

(Continued on Page 410.)



Drawings from *Scribner's Magazine*, by Jessie Wilcox Smith.

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# The School Journal,

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND BOSTON.

Week ending October 21, 1905.

The new school board of Philadelphia, appointed by the judges over the control of the public education system, on January 1st, counts among its members some of the best citizens of that city. Here is the list: Simon Gratz, William Rowan, John H. Converse, William McIntyre, Paul Vogt, George H. Cliff, John Kenworthy, Franklin Smedley, Murrell Dobbins, Samuel McC. Lindsay, Morris Rosenbaum, Avery D. Harrington, Thomas Shallcross, William H. Shoemaker, Alexander P. Colesbury, William T. Tilden, Edwin S. Stuart, Edwin Wolf, Joel Cook, William F. Harrity, and Henry R. Edmunds.

These gentlemen ought to give Philadelphia excellent service. Among the new members we notice the names of Mr. George H. Cliff, who was some years ago the principal of the Philadelphia girls' normal school, and Dr. Lindsay, who was commissioner of education in Porto Rico, succeeding Dr. Brumbaugh, and is now a professor in the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Edwin S. Stuart was at one time mayor of the city, and Mr. Avery D. Harrington occupied, some years ago, a place on the board of education. Mr. John H. Converse is connected with the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Mr. William F. Harrity, the prominent Democrat on the board, was honored with the chairmanship of the national convention that offered Mr. Cleveland the first nomination as president of the United States. These are the new members. The tried men are Messrs. Gratz, Rowan, McIntyre, Vogt, Smedley, Dobbins, Rosenbaum, Shallcross, Shoemaker, Colesbury, Tilden, Wolf, Cook, and Edmunds.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL regrets to have to report that the Rochester banking firm with which Mr. Townson is connected has asked for his withdrawal from the board of education of that city. He has been as valuable a member as any system has ever had the good fortune to have in its administrative councils. The financial affairs of the Rochester schools were sadly in need of handling by an expert of exceptional grasp and a keen sense of economy, coupled with unfailing public spirit. This is what Mr. Townson supplied. The best friends of the schools hoped that his associates would permit him to stay in the harness for another term, but business pressure set aside these considerations. Fortunately for Rochester, the vacancy will be filled by Mr. Adler, a loyal and intelligent citizen. He is a graduate of Harvard, has pursued post-graduate courses in German universities, and is a lawyer of prominence in his city. His election will uphold the high character of the board, and he will contribute the public-spirited service of a trained mind and a keen interest in the educational progress of the schools.

A recent report of United States Consul Baldwin, stationed at Nuremberg, contains this interesting item of information concerning wandering teachers of agriculture. The plan is well worth consideration.

Consul William Bardel, writing from Bamberg, says that in order to promote agricultural interests the Kingdom of Bavaria has established agricultural schools in 31 towns. These schools are in charge of teachers, who, in addition to an academical education, must be generally efficient in bot-

any, geology, chemistry, physics, zoology, and natural history. The consul says:

"At a time when nothing is doing in the fields, from November to March, these schools are open, and peasant farmers for a nominal fee can attend courses on cultivation and fertilization of the soil, the proper succession of crops on the same land, the best sources for good seeds, irrigation, and the raising of stock. They are made acquainted with improvements and new inventions in agricultural implements, the adoption of which can be recommended. They are taught the rudiments of bookkeeping and other commercial knowledge essential for the up-to-date farmer.

"In the spring, after these farmers have returned to their work in the fields, it becomes the duty of the teachers who instructed them during the winter to travel from county to county and to act as advisers to the farmers. Much good results from the travels of these wandering teachers. By practical suggestions to the farmers they induce them to make valuable improvements in the cultivation of their farms.

"The wandering teacher helps to form cooperative clubs for the joint interests of a number of farmers in one district. From time to time the teacher has to lecture in these clubs on any subject, practical or scientific, which might prove of interest to the members. These visits and lectures to the different districts are entirely free to the people, since the state assumes all expenses. There is probably no other country in the world in which so much is done by the state for its rural inhabitants as is the case in Bavaria."

In response to frequent requests for a revival of the monthly "literary" number of THE SCHOOL JOURNAL the present issue is sent out as the first of a new series. With the multitude of new books published each year, teachers, principals, superintendents, librarians, and school trustees are many of them utterly at a loss to know what to select for the school libraries. These libraries are growing in number almost daily, and already form an important feature of the American school system. Their possibilities for usefulness are almost boundless, for each one started means new books every year, and greater and greater opportunities for enriching the lives of the boys and girls now at school. The books selected for review in THE SCHOOL JOURNAL's literary number will all be good. The notes given will tell in a few words the character of the books. Those who must select for young people will thus be enabled to determine readily what new books will make desirable additions to the library. The aim, of course, is to round out every school library as completely as possible along all lines that will lead to a stirring and broadening of thought and the development of moral character on the part of the young readers.

Boys and girls want fiction, and they should have it. Reviews of good, healthful stories will, therefore, have a large place in the future literary numbers of this JOURNAL. History, biography—in fact all kinds of books that are worth reading, will be mentioned. Special attention will be given to those which are within reach of the greater number of schools, or the ordinary town library, for teachers are prone to suggest to the latter the books they would like to read themselves or have their pupils read, and library trustees are glad to welcome suggestions coming from this source.

In a word, after long consideration, we have decided that it is possible to supply now what has long been wanting, a monthly literary magazine edited especially in the interest of the teachers and the schools.

## Flower Display in Grand Rapids.

The public school children of Grand Rapids, Mich., held a beautiful and artistic flower exhibition in the various school-rooms throughout the city, on September 15 and 16. The flowers used were raised by the children during the summer from seed distributed last spring, and comprised many varieties, such as asters, dahlias, sweet

peas, nasturtiums, bachelor buttons, marigolds, lilies, zinnias, and phlox. To add to the general effect the children had gathered quantities of goldenrod and other wild flowers, as well as a number of vegetables. Among the latter was a large squash grown by one of the pupils, and a stalk of corn which towered to a height of twelve feet. The exhibits as arranged by the children were extremely artistic and aroused the admiration of the many visitors. The center of one of the rooms was banked and hung with vines and flowers. From this as a center long festoons of clematis were draped to the four corners of the room, while grape and other vines hung about the side walls. About the room, also, were several small tables, on which were arranged vases filled with flowers. In another school one of the features was a large clock dial made in a great frame of purple asters, with hands and figures carefully worked out in small yellow and white flowers. Another novelty was a wheelbarrow trimmed with marigolds, while in the doorway a swing covered with nasturtiums held a doll which had been dressed by the children of the school. One gorgeous piece of work was a bank of purple asters surrounding the name of the school worked out in white.

During the two days the Committee on Civic Health and Beauty, of the Ladies' Literary Club, inspected the exhibits in all of the fourteen schools represented. Dr. Frances A. Rutherford, chairman of the committee, says the Grand Rapids *Evening Press*, was well pleased with the results of the flower display:

"The children certainly take a deep interest in their garden work," she said, "especially when they have the school exhibit to look forward to, and it is too bad that all of the schools in Grand Rapids, the parochial schools as well as the others, have not been with us in the work this year. The committee is anxious that the scope of its work should be extended and is hopeful of having a far larger number of the schools in the contest next season. Of course the movement is rather a new one in the city and we are well satisfied with the results so far. In Cleveland, where the work has been carried on for several years, more than 200,000 packages of seeds are distributed annually. The effect of such efforts upon the appearance of a city can readily be imagined. I think that if all the parents in the city could have seen the flower shows at the fourteen schools the committee has visited, and the interest taken in them by the children, the number of gardens in Grand Rapids next year would be greatly increased."

#### New Club for Brooklyn Educators.

The educational people of Brooklyn have come to the conclusion that there is need in their city of an organization which will bring the teachers into closer touch socially with one another and with people whose work does not lie along educational lines only. This feeling has resulted in the organization of the Sardonyx Club.

The club is intended to represent the need, as stated above, and to satisfy it in a practical way. The membership will be representative of the various liberal professions and will afford an opportunity for cultivated people to meet one another and profit by the interchange of ideas which evidently follows a broadening of acquaintance in a desirable field.

The club has secured for its first home a beautiful five-floor building at 293 Henry street. The first floor contains a dining-room, where lunches will be served to members and their friends. The second or salon floor will be the common lounging room. Here will be found good books, magazines and newspapers, writing tables, and everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the members. On the third floor will be a tea-room, where tea, chocolate, coffee, and other light re-

freshments will be served. There will also be a room fitted up especially for ladies, a smoking-room for men, a card-room, and a billiard-room.

The promoters intend to spare no expense in their efforts to make the club one of the most attractive in the city. It is the intention to organize similar clubs thruout the United States, and all members will be entitled to the use of the same. District Superintendent of Schools Grace C. Strachan will be a resident member of the Brooklyn club.

#### The School of Pedagogy.

The formal opening of the N. Y. University School of Pedagogy took place Sept. 23 and lectures began on the 27th. Registration will continue to October 30. A new rule of the faculty requires 80 per cent. of full attendance if a student wishes to receive credit for his course. This makes early registration desirable. Two new courses have been added this year, one on the "Principles of Physical Training" and the other on "School and Personal Hygiene." These will be given by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, director of physical training in Greater New York. Superintendent W. E. Chancellor, of Paterson, N. J., author of "Our Schools, Their Organization and Administration," will give the course on "School Administration," given last year by Dean Balliet, and Dean Balliet will give a new course on "Methods in Geography and History." Several of the faculty are giving outside extension courses. Professor Gordy gives a two-hour course in United States history to the university extension classes at the Normal college of New York city, and another course on the same subject to an extension class in Hoboken, N. J. Dean Balliet will give a course of six lectures before the Brooklyn institute on "Current Problems in Public School Education," another course of six lectures at the Pratt institute on "Scientific Pedagogy," and a third course of ten lectures on "Methods of Teaching Geography," in Jersey City.

#### Standing and Promotion of Pupils.

The following regulations have been issued by Supt. Asher J. Jacoby to govern the standing and promotion of pupils in the elementary schools of Milton, Mass., during the year 1905-1906:

The superintendent shall arrange for the proper classification and promotion of pupils, with the sole object of placing each pupil where at any time he can do the most for himself.

1. Every class teacher shall determine and record, at the end of each month, on blanks furnished for the purpose, an estimate of the work of each pupil during the month. These estimates shall represent the judgment of the teacher upon the pupil's ability to take up advanced work as shown by the ability and industry he displayed in the various subjects studied. The estimates shall be recorded by the use of the letters P and D, P being the passing mark and D indicating deficient.

2. Teachers shall give such examinations or written reviews as will serve as a guide and critique of their own work, and as one means of determining the progress of the pupils. The questions, papers and record of results of at least one examination each term shall be kept on file by the teachers.

3. At the end of each term the teacher and principal together shall examine the record of each doubtful pupil, taking into consideration all the circumstances so far as known that effect the work of the pupil.



## Notes of New Books.

(Continued from page 407.)

The Scribners have issued a brief retrospect of their magazine, which is extremely interesting as showing the remarkable progress made by this periodical during a period of eighteen and a half years.

The magazine has presented the best works of recognized masters. Its entertaining quality is



John Burroughs, author of "Ways of Nature."

Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers.

a prominent characteristic, and its artistic features have had world-wide recognition. The most superficial reader must be impressed with its high literary standard, and with the beautiful artistic work shown in the wood engravings, the exquisite half-tones, and the fine reproductions in color of original paintings.

Valuable autobiographies, personal reminiscences, and letters have been contributed by such men as Robert Louis Stevenson, W. D. Howells, and others. The conditions of modern life and the important political questions of the day have been presented by the ablest writers. Many prominent authors, among them Henry M. Stanley, Henry Van Dyke, Sir Edwin Arnold, etc., have contributed entertaining and instructive articles on foreign and American travel. Fiction has been represented in serial form by such well-known authors as Richard Harding Davis, W. D. Howells, Kate Douglas Wiggin, George W. Cable, Octave Thanet, Henry James, Edith Wharton, and many others. The short stories

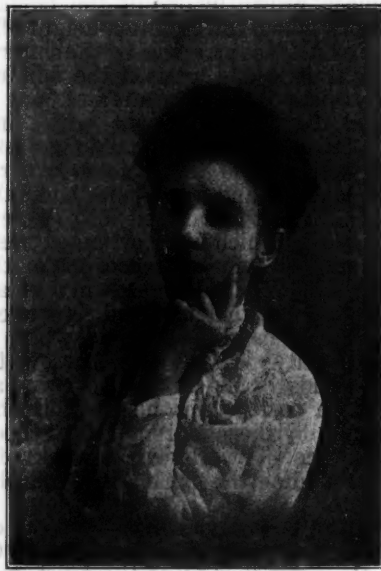


Mary Anderson, William Black, and Jo Anderson. From "Talks in a Library With Lawrence Hutton."

Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York publishers.

represent the best work of authors equally well-known in the world of fiction. The essays are typical of the high standard of the magazine and cover a wide range.

*Forest Land* is a nature book in the form of a story, by Robert Chambers, author of "Outdoor Land," "Orchard



Miss Katharine Carl, author of "With the Empress Dowager."

Courtesy of the Century Co., publishers.

*Land* and "River Land." As a treatise on nature study it is accurate and interesting. The book is charmingly illustrated, several of the illustrations being full-page pictures in color, the others pencil drawings of insects, birds or animals mentioned in the text. The illustrator is Emily Benson Knipe. Were the conversations of the children as simple and natural as one might expect from little folks out of doors the book would be unusually fine. As it is, it is readable and enjoyable. (D. Appleton and Company, New York.)

Those who read Sidney McCall's dramatic and well balanced story "Truth Dexter," will expect great pleasure from the reading of his novel *The Breath of the Gods*, which has lately appeared. The setting of the background is partly in Washington and partly in Japan. There is a strong, well worked out plot, full of surprises and striking situations. In the characters portrayed are three separate nationalities, French, American, and Japanese. The author has made much of his opportunities for description, entertaining dialog, and delineation of character. The heroine is even more fascinating than the lovable "Truth Dexter." (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.50.)

*A Little Garden Calendar*, by Albert Bigelow Paine, published by the Henry Altamus Company, is one of the most attractive and useful books for children which have been issued this fall. The author has accomplished the somewhat difficult task of combining the qualities of a simple yet valuable textbook on botany with a story of family life, and in presenting it in a delightfully readable form. The study of flowers and seasons is told in beautiful language, and traditions and stories relating to plant life and origin are interwoven with the simple botany. There are forty-six illustrations taken from photographs of actual growing things.

*Mrs. Jim and Mrs. Jimmie*, by Stephen Conrad.—This story is about what took place in a certain town among plain people, who get mixed up in funny complications in the church and elsewhere. Such occasions as John Maree's children's day, the Sunday-school picnic, and the 'old folks' picnic give opportunities for the author to display his talent for description and humor. The two persons who do most to help people thru their difficulties are Mark Williams and Mrs. Jim. The former is an oracle to whom every one goes for advice. The special field of the latter is the reconciliation of lovers, and she scores some notable successes in spite of opposing circumstances. The narrative is true to life and the characters undoubtedly live in the flesh somewhere. The book has a frontispiece in colors from a drawing by Arthur W. Brown. (L. C. Page & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.50.)



## With the Publishers.

The Century Company announces the publication of a new book on *How to Study Pictures*, by Charles H. Caffin. Each chapter has double insets and full-page reproductions of pictures noted as examples in their schools, with the one compared on an opposite page. Each picture is discussed in the text. Biographical sketches are given of the different masters and summaries of the national or personal influences which affected their works. Mr. Caffin is an Englishman. He came to this country in 1892, and was associated with the decoration department of the World's Columbian Exposition.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have issued an attractive booklet calling attention to the Federal Edition of the Writings of Abraham Lincoln. The work will include the full text of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, together with an essay on Lincoln by Carl Schurz, an address on Lincoln by Joseph H. Choate, and the Life of Lincoln by Noah Brooks. This edition will be limited to one thousand signed and numbered sets.

Prof. H. P. Willis, of Washington and Lee university, has finished his book on *Our Philippine Problem*, and it will soon be published by Henry Holt & Co.

Little, Brown & Co. are about to issue a series of masterpieces of literature and choicely illustrated works in sets of two volumes under the title of *Holiday Art Sets*. The volumes are handy in size, moderate in price, and beautifully

bound in cloth, with gilt edges. The works include, among others, "Poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti," "Little Masterpieces," by Alphonse Daudet, "Old Colonial Scenes and Homes," illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett, and "French Painters and Painting," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

The October *Century* contains two articles on Shelley contributed by Margaret L. Croft, who presents a new view and account of the poet's strange nocturnal adventure at Tan-y-rallt, Wales; and N. P. Dunn, who describes two unknown pictures of Shelley—a portrait and a sketch by William Edward West, which have just been found in a southern town.

The eighth volume of the American nation series entitled *Preliminaries of the Revolution*, by Prof. Elliott Howard of the University of Nebraska, is about to be published by Harper & Brothers.

The illustrations and decorations for the new edition of Tennyson's *Maud*, which Dodd, Mead & Co. expect to publish very soon, have been made by the well-known artists Margaret Armstrong and Helen Maitland Armstrong. The volume will contain several full-page plates, border decorations on each page, and sketches throughout the text.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company are bringing out three new volumes in their American Commonwealth series. The first is entitled *Louisiana*, by Albert Phelps. The chief aim in this study has been to fix the place of Louisiana among the United States and to emphasize the part which its history has played in the development of the nation and of our national and international importance. The second volume is *Rhode Island*, from 1663-1905, by Irving B. Richman, and the third, *Michigan*, by Thomas M. Cooley.

*The United States in the Twentieth Century*, by Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, will soon be published by Funk and Wagnalls Company in an English translation, by H. Addington Bruce. In this volume the author makes a study of the economic conditions in this country, as the result of a recent visit, his point of view being French. Notable chapters deal with the negro problem, the tariff and free trade, the trusts and our varied industries, agricultural and manufacturing.

The Macmillan Company recently published *A Handbook of Physiology*, by Dr. Austin Flint. A feature of the book is the fifty or more histological plates taken from objects by three-color photographic process.

Moffat, Yard & Company announce for early publication a volume of drawings by Howard Chandler Christy in black and white. It is the first collection ever made of the work of many sorts which have contributed to Mr. Christy's great and rapidly growing success, and the advance orders indicate for it a very large and widespread popularity.

The Christy book shows a range of sympathy and subject rarely found in the work of any one artist. It will contain, not only many beautiful compositions exhibiting the celebrated "Christy Girl," but examples also, of his equally celebrated Spanish War pictures and his spirited sketches of Frontier Life, together with numerous striking and fascinating pictures of sentiment and society.

*Harper's Weekly* announces that Mr. William H. Merrill, for nearly twenty years the leading editorial contributor to the *World*, has resigned his position and returned to the *Boston Herald*, to which paper he had contributed for four years. Mr. Merrill is a journalist of the best type, high-minded, courageous sound in judgment and terse telling, in diction. It is most fitting that his talent should find expression on what is said to be the strongest editorial page in America. Not only is the editor to be congratulated, but still more the readers of the New England journal.



Drawings used in *Scribner's Magazine*.

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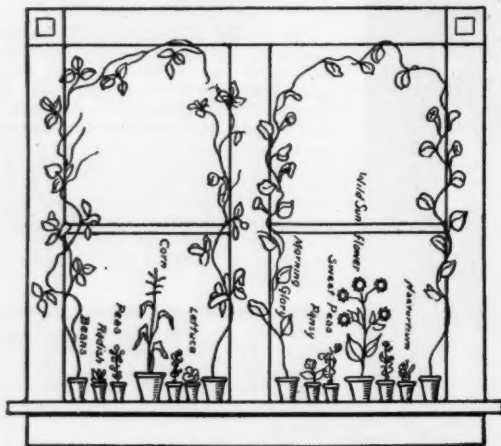
Courtesy of the Publishers.

## Personal Mention.

Miss Theodora Peck, author of "Hester of the Grants," is the only woman who has ever been made an honorary member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. At the thirty-second annual reunion of the society in Utica, N. Y., May 23, 1901, she delivered an original poem, entitled "The Bivouac," and a resolution thanking her and making her an honorary member of the society was passed. Miss Peck became a member when eighteen years of age, the medal of honor conferred upon her being numbered one of the Second Class of the Medal of Honor Legion, of which her father, General T. S. Peck, of Burlington, is a member.

Mrs. Elizabeth Willard Brooks, the author of "As the World Goes By," one of the new novels published by Little, Brown & Co., was married in June to Prof. Maximilian L. Kellner of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge. The bride was the widow of Rev. Arthur Brooks, late rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, a brother of Phillips Brooks. She is well known in social circles in New York and Cambridge. "As the World Goes By" has been favorably received as a fine philosophic novel with a dramatic and musical interest. The heroine is the daughter of an actress who has separated from her husband.

Prof. Wm. Cain, of the University of North Carolina, and who is well known as the author of a monograph on "Steel Concrete Arches," in "The Van Nostrand Science Series," which little work has received much attention, has recently issued a manual entitled "A Brief Course in the Calculus." It is a work not only intended for the class-room, but for the student as well, who, without a teacher, may wish to acquire some



From "A Little Garden Calendar."  
Courtesy of Henry Altemus & Co., (Philadelphia), Publishers.

knowledge of the calculus in a short time. Especially is this desirable for all such students who desire more than the merest elements of physics—especially electrical science and the co-ordinate branches. The work presupposes some knowledge of geometry and of algebra, and a more thorough knowledge of elementary trigonometry.

It has been but recently made public that the late John Hay has made his daughter, Mrs. Payne Whitney, literary heir to all his unpublished manuscripts, including works of a literary character and notes of travel, the most interesting of which are said to be those taken during the Secretary's European trip shortly before his death, when the Russo-Japanese war was at its height. Mrs. Whitney's literary ability was most highly regarded by her father. He said last winter that Mrs. Whitney's recently published volume, *Sonnets and Songs*, which the Harpers had then in preparation, contained some of her best work. Mrs. Whitney is now at the Hay summer place in New Hampshire preparing to bring these important manuscripts to her home on Long Island, where she will probably spend the major part of the winter in collating and preparing the papers for publication in accordance with her father's wish.

The vacation school established by Mrs. Humphry Ward in connection with the Passmore Edwards Settlement in London is reported to be amazingly popular this year. Since the opening of the fourth season by the Marquis of Londonderry, in the early part of August, over 1,600 applications have been received from parents, as against a total enrollment of 1,000 scholars last year. The school is described by Mrs. Ward as "a place where children are taught how to play," and to that end many car-loads of sand have been taken into the grounds. Competent instructors give out-door lessons in clay modeling, map-making in sand, and other instructive forms of "play." The expense of each scholar is estimated at something less than a dollar and a half a month.

## A Few Music Notes.

A Prussian journal has tabulated the program of the concerts given by the military bands at the Berlin Zoo during the summer just closed. Wagner is far in the lead; at 214 concerts, 17 of his pieces were heard 301 times. The waltz composers Morene and Strauss came next with 221 and 153 performances respectively. Beethoven was represented 89 times with 19 compositions.

The announcement is made that Madame Calve will visit Havana after she has ended her engagements in the United States. From there she will probably go to Mexico. M. Bouxman, the basso who is to accompany her on her American concert tour, is a well-known artist in France. He has a large repertory, his most famous characters being Marcel in "Les Huguenots," Mephistopheles in "Faust," in which opera he made his debut; Friar Laurent in "Romeo and Juliet;" the High Priest in "Aida;" and Leporello in "Don Giovanni."

The Russian Symphony Society of New York announces the opening of the third season of its subscriptions series of concerts of Russian music. The society was founded for the purpose of presenting to American music lovers the works of Russian composers performed by Russian musicians and directed by a Russian conductor in their true national spirit. Soloists of international renown will also appear at these concerts.

The Saturday evening concerts will be given as follows: Nov. 18 and Dec. 30, 1905; Jan. 27, Feb. 24, March 17, and April 7, 1906. The Sunday afternoon concerts will take place on Dec. 31, 1905; Feb. 25 and April 8, 1906. New subscribers to the concerts will have seats reserved for them in the order of their applications, and as nearly as possible in the location desired, by addressing the secretary, Miss Isabel F. Hapgood, Russian Symphony Society, Carnegie Hall, New York city.

The eminent Russian pianist, Waldemar Lutschg, has arrived in this country and will soon take up his residence in Chicago. He expects to make a short concert tour under the direction of William K. Ziegler, manager of the Chicago Musical college.

When Madame Gadski left Mr. Conried's forces last year it was a keen disappointment to the opera-going public, but the gain to concert-lovers was proportionately great. She was so enthusiastically received from one end of the country to the other that plans for a more extended tour this season have been made by her manager. On Madame Gadski's return from Europe she will sing first in Boston with the Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Conried's plans for the approaching season of grand opera include seventeen weeks at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, beginning November 20th; fourteen performances in Philadelphia; and about four weeks divided among the principal cities of the country. Among the singers engaged are Mesdames Eames, Sembrich, Nordica, Walker, Fremstadt, and Alten; Messrs. Caruso, Knöte, Burgstaller, Van Rooy, and Plancon. Mr. Goldberg, of Berlin and Breslau, has been engaged as stage director of the German music drama, and M. Dufrique of the French and Italian opera. The conductors will be Alfred Hertz, Arturo Vigna, and Nahan Franko.

## Coffee Neuralgia.

LEAVES WHEN YOU QUIT AND USE POSTUM.

A lady who unconsciously drifted into nervous prostration brought on by coffee, says:

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life, and used it regularly, three times a day.

"A year or two ago I became subject to nervous neuralgia, attacks of nervous headache and general nervous prostration which not only incapacitated me from doing my housework, but frequently made it necessary for me to remain in a dark room for two or three days at a time.

"I employed several good doctors, one after the other, but none of them was able to give me a permanent relief.

"Eight months ago a friend suggested that perhaps coffee was the cause of my troubles and that I try Postum Food Coffee and give up the old kind. I am glad I took her advice, for my health has been entirely restored. I have no more neuralgia, nor have I had one solitary headache in all these eight months. No more of my days are wasted in solitary confinement in a dark room. I do all my own work with ease. The flesh that I lost during the years of my nervous prostration, has come back to me during these months, and I am once more a happy, healthy woman. I enclose a list of names of friends who can vouch for the truth of the statement." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Ten day's trial leaving off coffee and using Postum is sufficient. All grocers.







## The Educational Outlook.

It is reported that the effort to merge the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with Harvard university has proved a failure. The authorities have decided to discharge the conference committee from further duty, and to withdraw consideration of the matter.

Illinois will issue no more five-year certificates to teachers. The law governing the matter went into effect July 1. It requires all holders of state certificates to register these with the county superintendent and pay one dollar, which sum is to go into the county institute fund.

The disbursement of the \$1,000,000 bequeathed as an endowment fund to the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn., has been postponed by vote of the trustees. This action was taken because the board was not satisfied with the manner in which the Tennessee appropriation had been made. It did not meet their ideas as to the conditions under which the original trust was created.

The board of trustees is composed of several men prominent in public life, including President Roosevelt.

At the Democratic convention held in Hudson, N. Y., on Oct. 5, Randall N. Saunders, of Claverack, and Charles McKern of Chatham, were nominated as school commissioners for the First and Second Districts, respectively.

The *Educator-Journal* prints the following interesting statistics as compiled by Pres. David Felmley, of the Illinois state normal school. "The average annual earnings of all workers, men, women, and children, in fifty-five leading manufacturing industries of the state is \$502.92, while the average annual earnings of male teachers for the same year is only \$490.69.

The recent general assembly of Georgia voted yes on the proposition to give \$25,000 to the Georgia Normal and Industrial College for Girls, at Milledgeville, and to increase its annual support from \$22,000 to \$25,000.

The Northeastern Iowa Teachers' Association has closed a successful meeting at Waterloo. Among those who appeared on the program were: Dr. W. A. Quayle, of Chicago; Prof. L. D. Harvey, of Menominee, Wis.; Miss Langley, of Chicago university; Pres. Geo. E. McLean, of Iowa university; Pres. H. H. Seerley, Iowa state normal; and Pres. A. B. Storms, Iowa Agricultural college.

The Dane, Wis., county association will meet at Madison, Nov. 18. County superintendent Kern of Rockford, Ill., is expected to appear on the program.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) aldermen have voted an appropriation of \$2,800 for the purchase of additional land for the use of a playground for the Bridges school on West street. An order was adopted making an additional appropriation of \$5,500.

Hon. Joseph Finney, superintendent of public instruction in Australia, is in the United States studying the public school system.

The Lynn, Mass., school committee is agitating the subject of a new and separate building for the classical high school. The total high school registration is 960 pupils. Of these 341 are pursuing the classical course.

It is said that New Jersey is the only state in the Union in which manual training is subsidized by the state treasury.

It is reported that Professor Frederick Starr, anthropologist of the University

of Chicago, is to spend a year among the the Congoes of Central Africa.

State Superintendent Cary, of Wisconsin, is urging his principals to see if geometry can not be completed in one year in the high schools.

The Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club held its regular meeting at West Roxbury, Oct. 21.

Dr. W. A. Shaw, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been making an investigation of nine grammar schools in Providence, R. I. As a result he declares that ninety per cent. of the boys are confirmed cigarette smokers. In one of the schools the percentage was 75. This, he says, is the lowest he has found anywhere in the city.

### Indiana Superintendents' Program.

The following is the program for the sixteenth annual meeting of the Town and City Superintendents' association of Indiana, to be held in Indianapolis, Nov. 9, 10, and 11:

NOVEMBER 9.

Joint session of school boards and town and city superintendents.

"A State Educational Commission" Charles W. Moores, Vice-President, Indianapolis board of school commissioners.

Discussion—Lotis D. Coffman, superintendent Connorsville schools; Prof. T. C. Howe, Butler college; John A. Wood, superintendent Laporte schools.

NOVEMBER 10.

"The Relation of Drawing and Manual Training"—Wilhelmina Seegmiller, supervisor of drawing, Indianapolis public schools. General discussion.

"English in the Elementary Grades"—Superintendent Frank W. Cooley, Evansville, Ind. General discussion.

Address—"Some Minor Problems in Superintending"—Superintendent J. M. Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo. General discussion.

Evening Address—"Some Major Problems in Superintending"—Supt. J. M. Greenwood, Kansas City.

NOVEMBER 11.

Informal discussion of topics selected from lists submitted on program.

Officers—C. M. McDaniel, president; B. F. Moore, chairman executive committee.

### University of Illinois Conference

The exercises attending the installation of Edmund James James as president of the University of Illinois were held during the past week at Urbana. The president's inaugural address was delivered on Oct. 18. Other addresses were made by Governor Deneen; Samuel S. Bullard, president of the board of trustees; and Andrew S. Draper, commissioner of education for New York, formerly president of the university.

On Monday the new Woman's building was dedicated. The chief address was given by Pres. Lilian W. Johnson, of the Western College for Women. In the evening Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus spoke of the "Heroism of Scholarship."

The subject for discussion Tuesday morning was, "The State and Education." In the afternoon Dr. Draper addressed the conference on "The University President." At the close of his remarks the subject was discussed by Pres. Henry S. Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The important feature of the exercises on Thursday was the discussion, led by Prof. Shailer Mathews, of the University of Chicago, dealing with religious and

moral education in state universities. Others who participated were Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, and Rev. W. F. Anderson. The Friday conference was given over to commercial education.

### No Latin in Ninth Grade.

At a recent meeting of the North Adams (Mass.) board of education it was voted to exclude the study of Latin from the ninth grade, dating from the opening of the school year in 1906, and to pay the teachers of the ninth grade yearly, instead of weekly salaries. The matter of making some changes in the ninth grade was brought up several months ago. It was believed that the course for this grade could be made of more practical value by dropping the Latin. At the meeting, when the final vote was taken, H. H. Gadsby, of the high school; I. F. Hall, Prin. F. F. Murdock, of the normal school, and numerous principals and teachers of the ninth grade were present, all of whom took part in the discussion. There was a movement to have algebra made an elective study only in the ninth grade, but this was not carried.

### Gift to University of California.

The University of California has recently received a gift from Mrs. Hearst amounting to nearly \$500,000.

For several years Mrs. Hearst has been collecting from all parts of the world archeological and anthropological material. This collection, valued at more than \$400,000 has been turned over to the university, together with \$60,000 for the maintenance of the department of anthropology.

### Rhodes Scholars' Experiences.

A contribution of some value and much interest to current pedagogical discussion has been made by one of the Rhodes scholars newly landed from Connecticut at Oxford, and looking about him in so very wide-awake a way as to insure that for him at least the experiment of expatriation is likely to be successful. This simple Rhodian finds that the indigenous and hereditary Oxonian has his advantages over the transplanted American. The first and greatest of these is the Briton's greater range of literary culture. "It is a fact that in general reading the more studious Oxonian" (meaning the more studious of the Oxonians) "has us at his mercy; in every form of classical scholarship except that of painstaking investigation of minute obscurities, a favorite pastime in Germany and America, we are 'down and out.'" He goes on to say that the Briton equally knows more about at least the literary side of painting, sculpture, and music. The American at Oxford can very imperfectly recoup himself for his ignorance of what everybody is there presumed to know by allusions to chemistry or analytic geometry, which are as recodite to the Briton as the Briton's subconscious possessions are to him; for he is aware that in these things he himself is but a smatterer.

One hopes that this Rhodian overstates the case, and indeed it is plain that there is a personal equation to be allowed for. Surely he speaks only for himself when he declares that the ordinary "American collegian" is not clear whether Titian and Murillo were sculptors, painters, or musicians. But the inferiority in general culture which he manfully confesses for himself might equally be confessed, doubtless, by most of his colleagues on the Rhodes foundations.—From "The Point of View," in the September *Scribner's*.

## The Greater New York.

Under the direction of Prin. Carrie W. Kearns the pupils of Public School 105 held a very interesting nature study exhibit Oct. 11 and 12. A portion of the basement of the large building was used, and here the children had brought specimens of flowers, wild and cultivated, leaves of various trees, branches of hemlock, white pine, spruce, balsam, fir, etc. These were arranged on long tables and draped from the walls. In a conspicuous place was a large collection of vegetables raised by the children on the farm connected with the De Witt Clinton school.

One of the features consisted of mounted specimens of bugs and butterflies loaned by the museum of Natural History.

Sir Alfred Mosely, the head of the famous Mosely Commission who investigated the public school system of the United States in 1903, was a visitor at the Hall of Education recently.

Work on the addition to the boys' high school in Brooklyn will be started in the coming spring. Among the various improvements there will be a large auditorium; a gymnasium; physical, chemical, and biological laboratories; new classrooms; engine rooms, and coal storage compartments. The present auditorium will be transformed into eight class-rooms.

At a recent meeting of the graduates of Public School No. 79, 38 First street, Manhattan, the organization of the alumni was completed. During the evening addresses were made by Principal Fripp and Mr. Krampner, the latter one of the teachers.

### Special Lectures for Teachers.

The board of education thru its lecture bureau has arranged for a special course of lectures on educational topics, including many problems of the day. Among the prominent educators who will speak during the winter in this course are: State Commissioner of Education Andrew S. Draper, Pres. Carroll D. Wright of Clark college, and Dr. James H. Canfield of Columbia university. The lectures will be given on Wednesday evenings, beginning Nov. 8.

### Dr. Haney Talks to Teachers.

During the week ending Oct. 14, Dr. James P. Haney, director of manual training, gave several practical talks to the primary teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx. Dr. Haney's chief object in calling the teachers together was to explain the uses to which drawing may be put in the first three years of school work. In connection with the lectures a large collection of drawings was exhibited covering the walls of the assembly room at the Hall of Education and overflowing into the corridors. The drawings used were selected from the work of the pupils during the past year, showing the evolution of the idea from the first thru the third year. Many of the drawings and cut out pieces were truly remarkable, considering the age of the pupils. They showed how clearly the idea of reproducing objects seen in every-day life had been grasped. Besides these there were numerous sketches illustrating how drawing might be correlated with supplementary reading, especially of Hiawatha. Almost every phase of Indian life was reproduced, including sketches of Indians, Indian home scenes, and Indian villages. Several hundred teachers took advantage of the opportunity, during the week, to view the exhibit and hear the lectures. On Friday a large number of superintendents and teachers from the surrounding suburban towns attended the afternoon lecture.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL of Oct. 7 contains an interview with Dr. Haney, in which he explains fully the schedule

arranged for the teachers of the first three years by the department of manual training for Manhattan and the Bronx. In connection with this explanation a specimen outline of several weeks' work in grade 3A is given.

### School Board Wins Loughran Suit.

The Appellate Division has affirmed, without opinion, the decision of the lower court in favor of the board of education in the mandamus proceedings brought by Mrs. Catherine Loughran to compel the board of examiners to grant her a license. Catherine Loughran was originally licensed in 1876, and served as a teacher in Long Island City until 1885, when she married and left the system. Thirteen years later she applied for and obtained a license to substitute, and on October 27, 1899, she was appointed as a substitute special teacher of music in high schools. Two years later she applied for a license as special teacher of music, and in January, 1902, was nominated by the Queens board as a teacher of music in high schools, subject to her securing a license. It was alleged that she failed to pass the examination, and was, therefore, not appointed, but was permitted to substitute at different times.

Suit was brought on the ground that the license issued in 1876 was still in force. A similar contention has been made in a former case decided against the petitioner in the Appellate Division. Upon this opinion Assistant Corporation Counsel Hughes based his case, and has been sustained.

### Alumni Association P. S. No. 3.

The graduates of Public School No. 3, borough of Brooklyn, are making enthusiastic efforts to organize the alumni. Requests for co-operation and assistance have been sent out to the Parents' League of the school. Many of the members of this organization are graduates of No. 3, and have promised to do anything in their power to establish a permanent alumni association. It is hoped that general interest will be aroused, and that many graduates will respond. Any who wish to join are requested to send their name and address to Mrs. S. B. Huyler, 139 Herkimer street, Brooklyn.

### Class Teachers' Association.

At the meeting of the Class Teachers' association of Brooklyn, on Oct. 11, the women teachers renewed their fight for salaries equal to those received by the men teachers. They objected seriously because the men were reaping all the benefits of the Davis law. They furthermore declared that the expenses for this legislation were paid out of a fund to which both men and women contributed. "We will fight this to a finish," one of the teachers is reported to have said. "Equal pay for equal work is our slogan, and we will not give up until the women teachers of this city receive the same salary as the men."

### Schoolmasters' Association.

The Schoolmasters' Association met for the first time this year in the University of New York building at Washington Square, Saturday morning, Oct. 14.

The address was made by Charles D. Larkins, principal of the manual training high school of Brooklyn. Dr. Larkins' subject was "What Next?" He reviewed the development of the efforts that have been made to train properly the will of pupils in our public schools. He offered many practical suggestions evolved from his own experience as a teacher. In summing up the discussion which followed, Dr. Larkins emphasized the need of making pupils think for themselves. He was of the opinion that the tendency

was to overload the minds of pupils by too many tasks especially outlined by the teacher.

Before the meeting adjourned a motion was made that the association place itself on record as recognizing Sir Henry Irving, who died suddenly on Oct. 13, to have been one of the greatest educational forces of the world.

Luncheon was served the members as usual at the Hotel Albert.

The officers and committees for 1905-06 are: Pres., Charles D. Larkins; Vice-Pres., Walter R. Marsh; Sec'y, Charles S. Hartwell; Treas., Frank S. Thorpe. Additional members of executive committee, —Virgil Prettyman, Archibald L. Hodges, Carl F. Kayser. Committee of conference with colleges, —Charles D. Larkins, James G. Crowell, Wilson Farrand, Walter B. Gunnison, David A. Kennedy, John G. Wight, Randall Spaulding. Printing Committee, —Charles S. Hartwell, chairman, Otho G. Cartwright, James G. Riggs.

### New York City Teachers' Association.

The outlook for the work of the New York City Teachers' Association during the coming year is most promising. In an address to the members, Pres. Magnus Gross said that he entered upon the task assigned him as their president with great pleasure because of the unexampled prosperity of the association.

"At the close of business last June," continued Mr. Gross, "despite the defection in the Bronx, the names on our rolls had passed the 4,000 mark, and the balance in the treasury was close to \$20,000. This increase in membership is largely due to the energetic labors of our active secretary, Miss Regan, and the committee on membership of which she was chairman. With the treasury in the careful hands of Miss Buckelew, no explanation is needed to account for the steady increase in the balance, in spite of the heavy drains upon our income.

"The defection in the Bronx, as many of us anticipated, has not proven serious. Nearly all of the Bronx principals and teachers who were members or delegates of our association still retain their membership altho some of them, naturally influenced by local sentiment and associations, have joined the Bronx organization also.

"The letters received by the president from teachers and others in all parts of the country (even from hamlets in far away Washington and California) indicate the wide spread interest in the work and plans of this association during recent years. These letters contain inquiries concerning the association's methods and achievements in salary and pension legislation, its attitude toward professional requirements, tenure of office and many other questions of deep interest to the teaching force thruout the country. Every member may take just pride in these indications of the association's wide-reaching influence.

"With the incentives of the past and the hopes of the future to spur us on, may we not expect to pass the 5,000 mark in our numbers by the end of the year? Increased membership in any organization always means increased power to accomplish its aims when these are founded upon just claims. How much greater such power and its possibilities in an organization whose members are in daily contact with the people and their dearest interests!

"The various activities of the association have attained the high water mark of achievement under the direction of the committees in charge.

"The teachers' Choral Society gave its usual successful concert under the direction of Mr. Lambert and the Entertainment Committee. Those who attend-



ed it and the banquet under the direction of the same committee have been loud in their expression of praise and a desire for more of them.

"The University Extension Course under the Committee on School Work (Mr. Chatfield, chairman), completed its third years' work with great satisfaction to the graduates, whose diplomas will relieve them of no small degree of anxiety in so far as they exempt them from the lottery of uncertainty of examinations for promotion. The restrictions placed upon these courses by the new administration of the state university at Albany will make it difficult for the association to maintain them as independent institutions in the future. The Board of Delegates is therefore frankly invited to consider the desirability of continuing them as a sort of adjunct to some established institution of learning which will absorb most of the credit of the results while the association continues to bear the expense.

"The Committee on Children's Interests under the direction of Mrs. R. A. Carls has received so much favorable comment from the press upon its admirable work, that it would seem to be superfluous to say more. The improved attitude of the Children's Court toward delinquency and the modified legislation thereon are distinctly traceable to the activity of this committee during the two years of its existence.

"By arrangement of this committee with the Museum of Natural History, more than 30,000 children (with the voluntary co-operation of their teachers) attended lectures and exhibits at that institution. This is an illustration of the possibilities of nature study under the pleasantest and most profitable auspices.

"Since then the educational authorities have taken the highly commendable step of making a similar arrangement with the Museum of Art.

"The Committee on Teachers' Interests, under the energetic leadership of Miss Williams has accomplished much to maintain the protective phase of the association's work. In individual cases, the rights of the teacher have been sturdily maintained and persistently advocated. Where the claim was not a just or valid one, the teacher was frankly informed of the fact, and thus false hopes and consequent disappointments were avoided.

"In the larger fields embracing the rights and interests of the professional body, this committee (in conjunction with the majority of our representatives on the Interborough Council) has carefully and efficiently carried out the will of the association as expressed by a decided majority of the Board of Delegates. This was noticeably demonstrated in the conduct of legislation at Albany, the history of which is familiar to most of our members.

"It became evident early in the year (as has been the case in former years) that no legislation could be effected there unless it was heartily supported by the association which legislators have come to regard during the past eight years as the real pulse of the teaching force of this city.

"Unanimity then became the order of the day, and with a small concession on the part of this association, the desired legislation was effected. While some of us were not ready to concur in the wisdom of this concession, its expediency became

Dr. H. G. Remsnyder says: A lady was suffering with headache and vomiting. I prescribed antikamnia tablets, and when next I saw her she informed me that the medicine I gave her not only relieved the headache, but also the vomiting. Having other cases on hand, I gave each of them antikamnia tablets, and was delighted to find that every case was decidedly benefited thereby.—Hospital Bulletin.

manifest when the fate of the really beneficent features of the measure was at stake.

The officers of the association are as follows: President, Magnus Gross, P. S. 6, 85th St. and Madison Ave.; Vice-President, Josephine E. Rogers, Financial Secretary, Margaret A. Regan, P. S. 113, 7 Downing Street, Manhattan; Recording Secretary, Edward D. Stryker, 722 East 174th Street; Treasurer, Sarah F. Buckelew; Librarian, James J. Sheppard.

### Meeting of Board of Education.

Some time ago the association for improving the condition of the poor called the attention of the board of education to the fact that their reports were lacking in unity and failed to show the results obtained in each activity as compared with every other activity. As a result of this criticism a special committee "on bookkeeping revision" was appointed by the board. The report submitted by the committee was both brief and involved. Incidentally, they asked that they be retained as a commission to conduct an investigation and to employ expert help at an expense of \$15,000. They also recommended that a registrar's bureau be organized to compile school statistics. The report was rejected.

One of the important actions of the board of education at its regular meeting on Oct. 11 was to reconsider the previous motion to reject the report of the special committee on "bookkeeping revisions." This was done after a heated discussion. The resolution calling for this action was read by commissioner Schmitt on behalf of commissioner McGowan who was absent.

In explaining why he introduced the resolutions Mr. Schmitt said that when the report was presented at the former meeting few of the members understood it, and the chairman of the committee failed to enlighten the members. Ordinarily he did not believe in recalling a report unless a mistake had been made, but a published interview from the chairman of the committee had given the impression that the members of the board had voted against the resolution because they feared an investigation. This was absolutely untrue. The members did not oppose an investigation but they did object to spending \$15,000 for something they knew nothing about. The report of the committee needed explanation, it was vague and unsatisfactory.

At this point chairman Dix of the special committee arose to defend the report. He began by declaring that he was not responsible for what the papers had quoted him as saying. No reflection on the board was intended in his remarks. The work to be accomplished was difficult and those who were employed by the board were not able to do it. There was not a member of the board who would conduct his own business as the business of the schools was conducted. By the evolution of the school system men had been placed in positions of responsibility for which they were often poorly fitted. At present, the chairman declared, there is no avenue of information as to the results obtained in the schools as compared with the expenditures. The public asked for information and in the present condition of affairs such information could not be given promptly and satisfactorily. The committee therefore proposed to secure expert assistance at an expense not to exceed \$15,000. It would be cheap at \$500,000.

In reply to chairman Dix, commissioner Abraham Stern made a sharp and critical arraignment of the report and the chairman of the committee.

After calling attention to the criticism of members of the board by Mr. Dix, as in part being unfitted for such responsible positions and the cause of the present "deplorable and chaotic state of affairs,"

Mr. Stern said, "I do not know whether he denied that statement, but aside from the reflections cast upon the members of the board I want to deny, and deny emphatically, that a deplorable condition exists. I also want to state that if that criticism was made it came with ill grace from one who pretends to be a certified public accountant and is unable to bring in an intelligent report upon a matter of accounts."

"We must," continued Mr. Stern, "dispel the idea that the school system could be conducted in the same manner as an ordinary business. There are too many uncertain elements in it. Why does it cost more to educate the children of the congested districts than those for the non-congested districts? Because the older and higher paid teachers are required in the congested sections, while in the other parts of the city new teachers at lower salaries are appointed.

"What good would all the data and statistics be if they were secured? How can you determine the product of the schools? It is not possible to accurately determine what each child has received from its schooling. A certain amount is appropriated and from the average attendance the per capita cost can be figured." In concluding Mr. Stern said he did not object to the report being recommended but he did object to reflections being cast upon members of the board.

Commissioners Greene and Babbott also spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolutions. When put to a vote they were carried unanimously.

After considering the report of the committee on elementary schools the board voted not to adopt a fixed policy requiring the appointment of men principals and men assistants to all boys' and mixed schools. The following is the report of the committee:

"Your committee agrees with the proposition to place men principals in charge of boys' and mixed schools, provided such schools contain the higher grades of boys; but your committee does not consider it advisable to place men in charge of boys' and mixed schools that contain only classes of the first four or five years of the elementary school course.

"As to the appointment of men assistants to principals in all boys' and mixed schools, your committee considers that the adoption of this idea as a uniform policy is quite inadvisable. There may be cases in which it might be desirable to appoint a man as assistant to principal in a boys' school, while in a mixed school such a course is questionable. It would seem that the conditions in a mixed school would rather demand the appointment of a woman as assistant to principal for the reason that a woman is needed to help the man principal with the girls' classes.

"In conclusion, it is the opinion of your committee that in these matters it is unwise to follow an inflexible rule, but that the organization of the supervising staff of each school should be determined by the local conditions. Your committee thinks that requests from individual principals as to the character of the assistance needed in their particular schools should

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be carefully considered. It is not improbable that there are boys' schools in which a man assistant to principal would be of greater service than a woman."

"A resolution stating 'that, in the opinion of the board of superintendents, it is not desirable, for the reasons stated, to establish a fixed policy that would require the appointment of men principals and men assistants to principals in all boys' and mixed schools, but that the nature of the supervisory force should be determined by the local conditions,' was adopted by the board of superintendents at a meeting held on Oct. 5, 1905. Your committee approves of this resolution."

## Chicago News.

Superintendent Cooley, of the Chicago schools, has made a ruling that certain day school teachers who are teaching also in the evening schools must cease the double work. He claims that on account of the overwork, in some cases the day school marks have fallen below eighty per cent.

Following the recommendation of city superintendent Cooley, the board recently appointed Mrs. Harriette T. Treadwell to the principalship of the Warren school. The members of the Teachers' Federation are much exercised over the appointment, as it leaves them without a president, because a principal is not eligible for membership in their organization.

Mrs. Treadwell was a teacher in the Forestville school. She has held a principal's certificate for ten years. Last year she was elected president of the Federation to succeed Miss Louie L. Kilbourn.

The high school fraternities of Chicago are demanding much of the attention of the board of education. The matter was brought to the front thru the severe handling of one of the pupils by his fellow-students in a recent initiation. The board has decided to make war on these organizations. As a beginning attorney James H. Maher has been ordered to start proceedings to quash the injunction granted by former Judge Haney enjoining the board from taking action against the high school fraternities of the city.

The Chicago board of education recently adopted a rule prohibiting its employes from making an assignment of their wages. The action was taken on recommendation of attorney Maher, who reported that the legislature had recently passed a law making the employes of the board liable to garnishment.

As a result of a shortage of teachers in Chicago, the board has decided to let down the bar of teachers' examinations for college graduates.

Superintendent Cooley and architect Perkins have been instructed by the board of education to visit St. Louis, for the purpose of making an inspection of the manual training schools of that city.

Thomas Jeffrey, instructor at the George William Curtis high school in Chicago, has been transferred to a position in the Engelwood high school. Another transfer is that of James E. Walsh, principal of Coleman high school to the Garfield school. This was made to fill the vacancy left by the election of H. B. Loomis as principal of the Hyde Park high school.

## Truancy Law in Chicago.

The crusade against truancy in the city of Chicago, says the Teachers' Federation Bulletin, made possible by new and better laws, has materially increased the average daily attendance at the schools. In May, 1903, before the compulsory education and child labor law went into effect, the average daily attendance at the public schools was 207,377. In May, 1904, one year after the enactment of these laws, the average daily attend-

ance was 221,291, a gain of 14,814. With deduction for increased enrollment a marked gain in daily attendance is due largely to compulsory education laws, according to reports received by principals.

## Obituary.

Walter P. Beckwith, principal of the state normal school at Salem, Mass., died at his home Oct. 13, after a brief illness from cancer. Mr. Beckwith was born in 1850. After many early struggles to obtain an education he was graduated with honor from Tuft's college in 1874. Upon graduation he accepted the principalship of the high school at Chicopee, remaining there until 1878. At that time he received the appointment as superintendent of the public schools in Adams, Mass.

In 1896 he was elected principal of the state normal school in Salem, succeeding Prof. Daniel B. Hagar. Mr. Beckwith received the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. from his alma mater. He was a fluent speaker and a contributor to educational and other papers. In 1879 he married Miss Mary L. Sayles, a successful teacher in the public schools of Adams. She survives him.

Edward Payson Jackson, a veteran teacher in the Boston Latin school, died at his home in Dorchester, Oct. 12. Mr. Jackson was sixty-five years of age. Besides being an efficient teacher he had considerable reputation as a writer of scientific articles and books. He was a graduate of Amherst college of the class of 1861. After serving in the civil war he began his life work as a teacher at Whitehall, N. Y. Later he was made president of the Ottawa, Can., Ladies' college. He held this position for one year, resigning to accept the principalship of the Holyoke, Mass., high school.

In 1871, Mr. Jackson became a master in the Boston Latin school, where he remained until 1904, resigning to continue his literary work at home. He has written many poems. His educational works were used extensively as supplementary reading in high and grammar schools. Among his most successful books are the following: "Mathematical Geography", "A Demigod", and "The Earth in Space."

John Wesley Lycett, the oldest public school teacher in Hoboken, N. J., died Oct. 12. Mr. Lycett was born in 1834, and began his teaching in 1854, being successively connected with schools in Cape May county, New Jersey, Cold Springs, N. Y., and Union Hill, N. J. In 1879 he was appointed principal of public school No. 2, Hoboken, where he remained for nearly twenty years.

Louis Harman Peet, a prominent botanist of New York city, died suddenly on October 18, at his home in Flatbush, L. I. He was a graduate of Yale university and a member of the executive committee of the botanical section of the Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences. For the past ten years he had been connected with the American Book Company. Mr. Peet was the author of "Trees and Shrubs of Prospect Park," "Trees and Shrubs of Central Park," and "Who is the Author?" These books, especially the ones on trees and shrubs of Prospect and Central Parks, have awakened widespread interest in the natural beauties of the parks. They are being used quite extensively by students of botany.

His sudden and untimely death comes as a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances, who were strongly attached to him because of his genial spirit and sunny nature.

On Oct. 13, Miss Julia S. Wiley, a teacher in Public School No. 147, died suddenly of heart disease while conducting a fire drill of her pupils. When the alarm was sounded Miss Wiley, apparently

in the best of health, took her usual position on the landing near her room. As the boys marched by she suddenly became ill and sank to the floor. This caused a momentary confusion in the ranks of the children and it looked as tho a panic might be started. With rare presence of mind Miss Wiley gave a command for them to march on, as two of the boys rushed to her assistance. The principal, Dr. W. L. Ettinger, called an ambulance but the teacher was dead before the doctor arrived.

Miss Wiley began her work as teacher in the New York schools in 1884. She displayed unusual tact and discipline in handling boys and girls. She taught in Public School No. 36, Primary School No. 71, Boys' School No. 22, and No. 147. She was beloved by all who knew her for her ability and womanly qualities. Her sudden and tragic death comes as a great shock.

Miss Helen Peabody, first president of Western college, Hamilton, Ohio, and one of the foremost woman educators in America, died at Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 9. Miss Peabody was eighty years of age. She was a graduate of Mount Holyoke, and later became the principal adviser of the Durants when they founded Wellesley college.

Dr. Thomas J. Barnardo, founder of the celebrated home for orphans in London, died Sept. 20. More than 50,000 orphan waifs have been rescued, trained and given a start in life thru the efforts of this man. Dr. Barnardo was sixty years of age. For several years he has been suffering from angina pectoris.

Dr. Joseph B. Jones, a prominent physician of Brooklyn, died at his home Oct. 9. Dr. Jones was formerly coroner of the old city of Brooklyn, health commissioner, and a member of the board of education.

## Should Boards of Education be Appointed.

In the current issue of *Education*, Duane Mowry of Milwaukee has a strong and vigorous protest against the appointment of boards of education in our large cities by the mayor. In support of his argument Mr. Mowry quotes the sentiments of some of our most prominent educators, among them Dr. William T. Harris, Miss Margaret A. Haley, and Hon. F. A. Hill.

Dr. Harris in his testimony declares himself as follows: "I am in favor of boards elected by the people because they are more independent than boards appointed by the mayor or by the judges of the courts. . . I think that representation of the people is essential for cities as well as for states." In his report for 1898-99, Dr. Harris discusses the St. Louis public school system where the elective plan prevails. In the course of his observations he makes the following significant statement: "A board elected by the people direct, for the special purpose of managing the schools, and vested with limited powers of taxation, is sure to look after school interests, at least to the extent of the popular demand in that direction, and is not liable to be diverted from the care of the schools so much as to sacrifice them to other municipal interests. The superintendent of the St. Louis public schools who is strongly in favor of the elective system also says: "If the school board is appointed, the source of power is a political factor which will make itself felt in the election and nomination of superintendents and school officers. I cannot see any other way to secure good administration than to keep out the political element in such appointments."

Miss Margaret A. Haley adds her voice to this sentiment by saying substantially, "No matter how great abuses may exist in the schools, and no matter how much



public sentiment you may arouse by exposing them, you cannot ensure their being remedied while you have an appointive board, for the mayor is never elected or defeated on a school issue, but always on the larger municipal issues. It is idle to hope to take the schools out of politics by giving the appointment of the school board to a man bound hand and foot by politics as is the mayor."

Hon. F. A. Hill, secretary of the state board of education, Boston, speaking in this same vein declares, "The members of the board of education should be elected by the people at large. Political parties ought not to be considered in their election. Only the good sense of the public can eliminate politics from school administration." Many other eminent educators, past and present have advocated the elective plan. Among such men are: "President Schurman of Cornell university; the late Col. F. W. Parker, principal of the Cook County normal school, Englewood, Ill.; the late Hon. E. E. White, author of school books and a prominent educational expert; Dr. D. L. Kiehle of the University of Minnesota; Hon. O. T. Corson, state commissioner of common schools for Ohio; Hon. J. M. Carlisle, state superintendent of public instruction for Texas; and Hon. Henry H. Pattengill, state superintendent of public instruction for Michigan.

"The above authorities are given," says Mr. Mowry, "because it has been repeatedly asserted that school-men as opposed to laymen are almost unanimously in favor of the appointive school board. The above negatives that notion, and the views expressed have reference to school boards in the large cities exclusively.

"Politics in the best sense is the only hope of our popular educational institutions. It is the only true test for the soundness of their democracy. Politics should be in our schools always, but it should be clean politics, politics worthy of imitation, open handed, free, incorruptible.

"Now what does the appointive system stand for? Politics? Yes, and the most dangerous form of politics, because insidious, disingenuous, and corrupt. It is a scheme which has never worked well permanently. It has always been a temporary expedient, an appeal from a worse to what was thought to be a better condition of affairs, and which may have been a temporary improvement of educational conditions."

### Blue Monday.

The idea that a minister has a right to yield to lassitude and depression on Monday because of his exertions on Sunday is effectually punctured by Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, Rector of Holy Trinity church, of Philadelphia, in an article entitled "What of 'Blue Monday'?" in *The Sunday School Times*. Dr. Tomkins says:

"The time has passed when the official position of the clergyman can carry him; he must be a man if he would have the power to lead souls to God. For a minister, therefore, to have what is called a 'Blue Monday' is to make himself ridiculous in the eyes of healthy men, and to lose his influence. Tired, because he has been telling the old story of the cross? Nervously exhausted because he has preached twice, and perhaps spent five minutes in the Sunday-school? Despondent, when he has been urging others to hope and cheer? If so, surely he does not believe what he preaches, or, worse yet, makes no effort to set an example to his flock. But the majority of ministers must plead guilty. Nothing is at once so sad and so ludicrous as an average Monday morning ministers'-meeting. There they stand or sit, heavy, weary, sad, with the ring of yesterday gone from voice, and the thrill lost from handclasp, and the flash departed from eye. . . . Monday ought to have so many oppor-

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tunities that the minister would have no time to think of himself. The day is too short for it all if he would be faithful to the trust. Monday is a harvest day. Arise, hasten, for souls are waiting."

### What Russia Does for Her Children.

The above is the title of an interesting article by A. H. Ford, in the *New Idea Woman's Magazine*. The author begins by pointing out the great contrast between the educational facilities of Japan and Russia. In Japan, he says, there have been public schools for more than two thousand years. Two hundred years ago the highest lords in Russia were unable to read or write, while to-day their descendants, many of them, still night, after a quarter of a century of resistance, one of their order who has sought to establish at her own expense free schools where the masses may receive rudimentary instruction one day during each week. In spite of this opposition there are now perhaps a million young men and women who attend secular schools in private residences every Sunday, where they are taught to read and write.

The secular Sunday-school in Russia affords the young women and girls of the masses their only opportunity to secure even a smattering of knowledge. It was Madame Alchevsky, of Harkoff, says Mr. Ford, who first dared to suggest mental improvement for the peasant girls of Russia. This was thirty years ago. To her great surprise the authorities heartily approved of her efforts, and joined in the movement with enthusiasm. Suddenly the Emperor cast a blight upon the work that was being done. He announced that he did not approve of popular education. At once the high officials commanded their wives to give up their efforts to educate the peasants. Some, however, continued in the work of education until the government absolutely forbade the continuance of the secular Sunday-school.

At this crisis Madame Alchevsky came forward and defied the government. She donated her entire fortune to the cause, turned her private residence into a public school and invited the peasant girls of the neighborhood to come at night or on Sunday. For many years this was the only free public school in all Russia. Not only did this noble woman conduct her own school but she also began an aggressive campaign for spreading the work. Year after year she argued her cause before the government officials until finally the present Czar gave his consent, under the condition that the Procurator of the Holy Synod should bring the movement under the control of the church. In spite of the annoyance of inspection the secular Sunday-school movement grew and prospered. As there were not enough teachers to go around the students helped each other. The time finally came when a million illiterates had learned to read and write in these free schools of the people. Then

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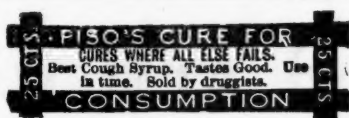
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free circulating libraries were established and the demand for books could not be supplied.

So far the government has paid but little attention to the public school movement. A few elementary "teaching plants" have been established by the authorities but they can hardly be called "public schools" in our sense of the word.

"It is a far cry," concludes Mr. Ford, "from Harkoff to Vladivostok, and from Madame Alchevsky to Pushkin, but in the centuries to come the name of the women who gave the first public-school system to Russia will be equally honored with that of Russia's greatest poet."

### Lantern Slides for Nature Study.

The American Museum of Natural History has issued a circular to the principals of the city schools in which a plan is outlined for the loan of sets of stereopticon slides to be used in connection with nature study. In speaking of this, District Supt. Bardwell said he hoped many of the principals in his districts would find it possible to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the museum. From his long experience with this sort of work Supt. Bardwell declares he is a thoro believer in its great value. He generously offers to assist the principals in making the work very practical in their schools, in the way of delivering lectures or making suggestions.

The registration at Columbia university summer school during the session of 1905, reached the high water mark of 1,018. This is an increase of 601 over the enrollment five years ago.

The Otsego, Mich., county institute was held in Gaylor, Sept. 28-30.

An amusing anecdote illustrating Chinese politeness is told in "Chinese Life in Town and Country," recently published by the Putnams.

"A Chinaman, wearing his finest gown of silk, called at a house where he happened to disturb a rat which was regaling itself out of a jar of oil standing on a beam over the door. In its flight the rat upset the oil upon the visitor, ruining his fine raiment. When the host appeared the visitor suppressed his rage and said: 'As I was entering your honorable dwelling, I frightened your honorable rat, and while it was trying to escape it upset your honorable jar of oil over my poor and insignificant clothing. This explains the contemptible condition in which I find myself in your honorable presence.'"

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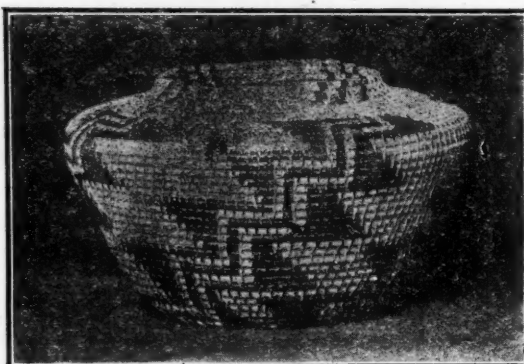
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